The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,159 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th Nov.
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	9th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webb	16th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	00	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	650	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA.....	5,000 800	20th "	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10thJan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ARABIA..	3541 480	Capt. Laird..	6th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3557 480	Capt. J. Russel	17th Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 5th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO BOMBAY AGENCY.

HAVING RETURNED from Europe, I have THIS DAY resumed CHARGE of the above Agency. The Power of Attorney granted by me to Messrs. A. BISCALDI and DARASHAW SORABJEE is therefore hereby cancelled.

F. BOZZONI.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1887. Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

Mrs. FRED, BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis a Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER, APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press;

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 61 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen 36 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... Rs. 32 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen 28 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour ..... each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny " " ..... " "	0 6
One Shilling " " ..... " "	0 12
Eighteenpenny " " ..... " "	1 0
Two Shillings " " ..... " "	1 12
Four Shillings " " ..... " "	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. ..... each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... " "	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... " "	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... " "	41 0
Studio Box, No. , fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... " "	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours-Brushes, &c. ..... " "	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS.	SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS.	PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS.	PALETTE KNIVES.
	MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS.	DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lense in the r Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 10	8
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidentially recommend our new Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown.

	Rs. a.
SUMATRA.—A Splendid Havannah-shaped Cigar, made from the finest Calicut Tobacco, with a proportion of real Cuba and Sumatra leaf, in such quantity that the mildness of the latter kinds is combined with the fragrant aroma of the former ..... per box of 100	3 4
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ; in first rate condition ..... per box of 100	3 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 2, a smaller but just as choice Cigar as the above ..... per box of 100	2 12
BUNKAH.—A very fine long Cheroot, with full flavour ..... per box of 100	2 8
HAVANNAH.—BISMARCK I. A fine selected Cigar, very well made, with rich flavour ... per box of 100	2 4
HAVANNAH.—BISMARCK II. A choice Smoke, rather thicker than Bismarck I. well recommended ..... per box of 100	2 0
HAVANNAH.—WASPS I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives" ..... per box of 100	2 0
HAVANNAH.—WASPS II. as Wasps No. I., but smaller ; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality ..... per box of 100	1 12
MANILLA.—Small ; a Cheroot much approved ..... per box of 100	1 8
MANILLA.—Large ..... per box of 100	1 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO, LD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ..... " 13	" " " 500 " " 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	" 9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	" 9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	" 9 8
Terra Cotta, the now colour do. do.	" 9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	" 9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	" 16 8
Drab Shell do.	" 12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	" 4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	" 3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	" 4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ..... from	" 5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ..... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ..... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal termsto large dealers Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, andmany others.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. NEGLECT PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. ... King, Canada, Builders, King-White
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill. ... W.H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1887.

FOR SALE ABOUT 43 TONS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office, Colaba, up to noon, on the 30th instant, each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of amount tendered. Number of Tons tendered for and rate per ton to be clearly stated. No less quantity than 1 ton to be tendered for. The Superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R. A., Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

Gun Carriage Office, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1887.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rupees 65 per Share, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalall Street, Fort, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of 65 Iron Covered Goods BOGIE WAGONS, on the Company's sidings at Ghorpuri.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli, on payment of a fee of One Rupee.

Sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Erection of Bogie Wagons" should reach the Locomotive Superintendent's office by the 28th instant.

The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. P. WHITCOMBE, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Hubli, November 19, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

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NOTICE.

MR. WALTER G. TREACHER, son of the late John Treacher, Esq., for many years a resident in Bombay, WILL FROM TO-DAY HOLD OUR AUTHORITY TO SIGN for and generally to REPRESENT us in Bombay in place of Mr. Thomas Wilson, whose Power of Attorney is cancelled and whose engagement with us as Manager of our Bombay business has been completed by reason of effluxion of time.

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Debtors or Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, late of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 21st day of August 1887, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose will was on the first day of November 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT and ARDESHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT, the sole Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned Executors of the said CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT at their Residence, in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Kennedy Bridge, No. 1, without the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses and the Particulars of their Debts and Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Residence on or before the 15th day of December 1887, as after that date the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and claims sent in subsequently will not be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors forthwith.—Dated this 14th day of November 1887.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl [illegible],000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863 ..... £200,690
„ 1886 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at Death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868 ..... £1,579,573 3 9 | 1878 ..... £2,913,189 14 1
1873 ..... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1883 ..... £3,345,407 9 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can pur

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Religious Addresses: Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m., and St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Gem (s), from New Castle; Hornhead (s), Shields; Sutlej (s), London; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi and Henley (s), Java.

A VAGRANT.—John Jackson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—White—Macrae (capt.), Sladen, Steuart, and Beville *vs.* Black and Yellow—Summer (capt.), Dixon, Graham and Wingfield. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

SALE OF "PROSPECT LODGE."—The well-known bungalow known as "Prospect Lodge," situated on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, has been sold by Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, to Mr. Thariabhoy Topan for Rs. 76,000.

EXPENSIVE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Goolam Mahomed Haroff Bham, a merchant living at Mody-Khana, Fort, reported to the police the theft of five currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, nine notes for Rs. 100 each, and three notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5,980 in all, from under his pillow, on Sunday morning last.

LOST PROPERTY.—Premjee Mahadowjee, living at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, reported that his son Premjee, aged 5 years, dropped from his wrist a gold wristlet, valued Rs. 70, on the 18th instant, somewhere between his house and the Crawford Markets.—Goolam Hoosain Comersey Khoja, living at Dongree, reported having dropped from his pocket currency notes to the value of Rs. 235, somewhere about the Fort, on Saturday last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ameena, woman, living at Trimbuck Purrisram Street, reported the theft of a box containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 290, from her room on Saturday night last. The box was subsequently found lying broken open in an empty room on the first floor of the house, minus its contents.

THE ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Yesterday Krishna Bhagia was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with attempting to murder Jooloo (accused's wife) by firing a rifle loaded with ball cartridge at her on the 18th instant. The Magistrate, after recording evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF LINSEED.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged Hajee Ismail Kakee with the theft of two tins of linseed. The accused, it appeared, picked up the tins from a shop and sold the seed to a grain merchant. The owner of the seed having missed his tins reported the matter to the police, who had arrested the accused for complicity in another case of theft. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Soor Babajee, a tailor, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of cloth worth Rs. 85. The accused had been employed in a Hindu tailor's shop. The owner of the establishment having received some cloth, which he had to make up hurriedly, entrusted it to the accused. The latter took the cloth home, but shortly afterwards pledged it, and with the proceeds absconded to Ratnagiri, where he was arrested. A sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE NERBUDDA MILLS.—By order of the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, Messrs. Manessa and Company, auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction, at their rooms yesterday, the mills of the Nerbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach. The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 200 looms, four large and one small boiler, one large and one small engine, and fifty gins. There was a fair attendance of bidders at the sale, which started with a bid of Rs. 1,50,000 by Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna. The amount rose by bids of Rs. 10,000 each to two lakhs of rupees, but owing to a higher reserved bid, the property was bought in at that price. We learn that it will be put up to sale unconditionally on the 1st December by the same auctioneers.

TREES IN THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—A Vernacular contemporary states that some inhabitants of the Karhad Taluka in the Sattara Collectorate have given the Collector a notice that cutting down and sale of road-side trees in which the Mamlatdar of Karda is engaged should be stopped forthwith. The people claim that the trees are their property recognized as such by the Collector of Sattara in his order No. 82, dated the 14th October 1865; that on this understanding they have put themselves to the expense of watering the trees and have always looked upon them as their own property; that on hearing a report that the Government had determined upon cutting the *Babbul* trees by the road-side, they have represented under date the 29th of June last that the trees being their property Government should not cut them; and that pending the final disposal of their representation all-ided to above orders should be issued to the Mamlatdar to stop the sale, &c.

"A VICTIM OF SPITE."—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Meeander Cameron, an able seaman of the s.s. Govino, was yesterday charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. Mr. Humble, the chief officer of the ship, stated that he had given Cameron several orders on Saturday and Sunday, but he refused to obey them. On Saturday evening he told Cameron to haul in the gangway, and on Sunday he put him to wash the decks, which he refused to do. Cameron in defence said that he refused to work on Saturday as it was after six. On Sunday he did not work, as the Captain had told him that his services were no longer required on board. He complained very much of what he termed the "spite Mr. Humble was taking on him." Any work there was to be done the mate was sure to give it to him, and on Sunday while the other sailors were having their day off he was put to work. Mr. Humble denied anything like spite and said he had merely given Cameron his usual work. He added that Cameron had repeatedly challenged him to fight. Cameron admitted this and said he could do nothing else but fight the man who had spite on him. He informed Mr. Ryan that all hands were on the side of the mate and he therefore had no one to back him. If he had he would have "shown the mate something." Mr. Ryan remarked to Mr. Humble that he had a rough customer in Cameron. He then passed a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. Cameron rejoined that he had done ten days and now this made it four weeks and three days. However, that was not the end of him, for when the chief officer went into the police station on the ground-floor of the Court-house Cameron rushed at him and gave him a blow on the mouth. The police interfered and prevented any further exhibition of temper. Cameron was then placed before Mr. Ryan on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the police station and was sentenced to another week with hard labour. He asked Mr. Ryan to do something to have him removed from his ship, as he could not stay with the mate and be down trodden. If he could not do this for him he would have him between this and Port Said. Mr. Ryan told Mr. Humble he thought it best that he should take Cameron away to Port Said and there get rid of him. Cameron was loud in his abuse of the chief officer who, he said, was a disgrace to his nation and the country he came from. The police then removed the man to the cells.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	IN NOV., 1887.	IN OCT., 1887.	
	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	18,83,300	71,08,300
Actual	50,62,075	26,24,050	76,86 125
Better than Estimate	.....	7,40,750	5,77,825
Worse than Estimate	1,62,925	.....	.....

EIGHT SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND SEVEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	END OF NOV., 1887.	END OF OCT., 1887.	
	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	4,18,00,000	1,41,83,500	5,62,83,500
Actual	4,03,66,700	1,39,73,375	5,43,40,075
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	14,33,300	5,10,125	19,43,425

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE HYDERABAD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

KHAN BAHADUR MIR ABDOOL ALI yesterday placed the case, in which two Hydrabad Marwarees are charged with receiving stolen property, before Mr. Ryan. The men, named Sewnath Rambux and Heeralal Shrenkisandass were implicated in the theft of a valuable diamond reputed to be worth Rs. 2,00,000, belonging to the Nizam and also in thefts of property belonging to a Begum of Hyderabad. The detectives had, since the case was last brought on, recovered a diamond worth Rs. 20,000, said to have formed part of the Begum's property. The diamond was taken charge of by the chief clerk of the Court and will be sent to Hyderabad with the men who have been arrested when they were applied for by an extradition warrant.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE business of the Sessions commenced yesterday, when the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury:—

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Farran, Acting Advocate-General, referring to the case against Jemadar Sunkapa, of the 17th Regiment, Bombay N. I., who was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hart to a native policeman, who died in hospital, asked his Lordship if he intended trying the case before a special jury. The learned counsel made no formal application with that object, but wished to mention that there was a general feeling among the military and the police authorities as to the desirability of a trial before a special jury. He was entirely in the hands of the Court in the matter.

The Judge said that, having read through the papers, he did not see there was anything in the case that required the assistance of a special jury; but if the learned counsel wished it, he would have a special jury empannelled.

The Advocate-General said he was not prepared to go on with the trial that day, as Lieut. Kreyer, the Adjutant of the 17th Regiment, now at Mhow, had written to him to say that he was unable to proceed to Bombay in consequence of illness. He had at the same time sent a medical certificate. They would write to him immediately to inform him that his attendance was imperative, and the learned counsel asked that the trial be fixed for Thursday.

The Judge said he did not think there was work enough to prolong the Sessions till Thursday, and his Lordship would prefer fixing the case for Wednesday. Lieut. Kreyer might, he said, be summoned by a telegram.

The trial was then postponed till Wednesday (to-morrow) before a special jury.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of Joosub Hajee Goolam Hoosein, who was charged with an attempt at rape, asked for an adjournment owing to the illness of his client. The application was granted, the trial being fixed for hearing after the case of the police against the military.

DEFAULTING JURORS.

Mr. P. D. Almeida and Mr. Shaik Abdulla, common jurors, failed to answer to their names when called to serve upon the jury. His Lordship fined them Rs. 50 each.

DESTROYING AN EYE.

Rustomjee Cursetjee, a watch-maker, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Cowasjee Shapurjee by throwing nitric acid into his left eye, which was entirely destroyed. Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Sunjana for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are these. The prisoner and the prosecutor, Parsees in a low walk of life, became acquainted with each other at a fair held on the Esplanade on the 3rd August last. They were dealers in a small way and kept neighbouring stalls at the fair. During the evening it happened to rain, and the prosecutor proceeded to spread some tarpaulins over his booth to protect his wares from the rain. Taking off his turban, his coat, and his boots, he asked the prisoner to hold then for him till he had finished his work. He also asked the prisoner to take charge of a ten-rupee note which was in one of the pockets of the coat. Being drenched by the rain, the prosecutor went to his house, which was not far from the fair, for a change of clothes. On his return, on his asking the prisoner for his things, the latter returned the turban, the coat, and the boots, but not the currency note, saying he had spent a portion of the money. He offered to give prosecutor a few rupees if he was in immediate want of money; and, as a matter of fact, the prosecutor took twelve annas from him. The following day he called upon the prisoner at his house, but did not get his money, being put off with some excuse or other. The next day the prosecutor again called upon the prisoner, but he was out. They met, however, on the Esplanade by accident, an altercation took place, and both parties applied to the police for protection. They afterwards went before a Magistrate, who referred the prosecutor to a Civil Court for his money. This was the origin of the ill-feeling that existed between the parties. On the 8th September last, the prisoner promised to pay the money if the prosecutor called at his shop in Thakoredwar. The latter went there in company of his father. There was some conversation about the currency note, and a dispute after a time, the prisoner being unwilling to settle accounts. He ordered the prosecutor out of his shop, and as soon as the latter got down into the street, the prisoner flung the contents of a small bottle into his face. The liquid was nitric acid; it penetrated the left eye of the prosecutor, and poured down his left cheek. Prosecutor raised an alarm, a crowd gathered round him, and he was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he remained for twenty days, and was discharged as an indoor patient, having quite lost the sight of his left eye.

The prisoner, in answer to the Judge at the close of the case for the prosecution, said the acid was thrown upon the prosecutor by accident in a scuffle which occurred between them. The prosecutor and his father entered his shop and assaulted him.

Mr. Sunjana, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that the acid contents of the bottle fell accidentally upon the prosecutor as well as upon the prisoner.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, found the prisoner guilty of the charge.

The prisoner said he had an aged father, and that he was the only support of his family.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: You should have thought beforehand that you are the only support of your family. I think the jury have very properly found you guilty. The offence is a cruel and a cowardly one. You first improperly detained the prosecutor's money, and when he came to you to demand payment, you committed this offence. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

CUTTING A SWEETHEART'S THROAT.

Anuntia Golasee, a sweeper, who was doing work at the Indo-British Institution, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Dhunna, woman, by cutting her throat with a razor on the 10th September last. Mr. Basil Scott conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Sivinhoe appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case appear to be that the woman Dhunna had been in the keeping of the prisoner as his mistress for over a year, and that she lived with him on the school premises. Some time before the 10th September, they had gone to live with a woman, named Deo, leaving Dhunna's father and mother to do their work at the institution. They did not get on well together at Deo's place, and on the 9th September, as the prisoner struck Dhunna, she ran away from him, and went to her mother at the school. The prisoner followed her; but as the door of the room was closed from inside, he slept in the verandah. Early the next morning, Dhunna, on seeing him there, awoke him and told him that she would not live with him any longer. The prisoner rushed upon her, and catching her by the throat, tried to cut it. He cut through her windpipe, when she struggled with him, managed to escape from him, and rushing into her mother's room, fell down unconscious on the floor. The prisoner then tried to cut his own throat, but was prevented by a policeman from doing so. Dhunna was sent to the Gocouldas Hospital, and prisoner was taken into custody.

The prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said he had no witnesses in Court and had nothing to say with regard to the charges made against him.

Mr. Swinhoe urged on behalf of the prisoner that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was not sufficient to sustain the charges brought against his client. The woman Dhunna, with whom the prisoner had a quarrel on the previous day, was the only witness as to what passed between them on the occasion, and her evidence was that of an interested party.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of the more serious charge of an attempt to murder Dhunna and also of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: I quite agree with the verdict of the jury. I don't think they could have come to any other. It is only medical skill which has saved you from being tried here on a charge of murder. I find that the utmost penalty to which you are liable is transportation for life. I will not go to that extent, but the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

TRAVELLING CHAIRS, Tables, Beds, Baths Washstands, Cups, Kettles, Stoves, &c, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE Choral Festival to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Cathedral promises to be quite as interesting as any of its predecessors. The united choristers are expected to number about 100 voices, and for some weeks past have been carefully studying the music selected, viz., Dr. Villiers Stanford's Anthem "Awake, my Heart" (an early and favorite work of this composer) and Hopkins' Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis in F. Barnby's Processional Hymn "We march to Victory" will open the service, and the preacher will be the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla.

Books of the service entitling the holder to a seat in the Cathedral may be obtained on application at the Cathedral Vestry, price eight annas each.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. James G. Smith presiding. The business of the meeting was to consider the future management of the company, and if expedient to appoint new secretaries, managers and agents in the place of Messrs. R. Hyde, Cheetham and Co., whose agency ceased in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. Cheetham. The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. R. Cooper, That the shareholders deeply regret Mr. Cheetham's sudden death, and desire to express their sympathy with Mrs. Cheetham in her bereavement.

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. D. Goatling,

1. That clause VI. of the company's memorandum of association be deleted.

That in articles 84 of the company's articles of Association the words Messrs. R. Hyde, Cheetham and Co. be deleted, and that the words Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. be inserted in their place.

That in para XI. of article 100 of the company's articles of association the words "the memorandum" be deleted.

That article 102 of the company's articles of association be deleted and that the following article be inserted in its place.

That article 102 of the articles of association be deleted and that the following article be inserted-ted in its place. The firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., of Bombay, merchants, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, shall be the secretaries, managers and agents of the company, so long as the said firm shall carry on business in Bombay, or until they shall resign and shall receive as remuneration a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits earned by the company. The said firm shall also be entitled to receive a reasonable sum, to be fixed by the directors, to cover office establishment and personal expenses in connection with the company's business. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the company to remove the said secretaries, managers and agents, and appoint others in their place, by a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the shareholders of the company. Provided also that during the absence from Bombay of the member or members for the time being of the firm of Greaves, Cotton and Co., the duties of secretary, manager and agent, shall, subject to the approval of the board, be performed by the person or persons for the time being appointed by the said firm to conduct and carry on their business.

A vote of thanks was tendered to to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT LAHORE.

THE marriage of Major Francis Henry Thorndike, 2 R. S. Regt. and Miss Agnes French, daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, was solemnised at Lahore on Tuesday last in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. The Lahore paper gives a detailed account of the interesting ceremony from which we cull the following:—

On Tuesday the *elite* of Lahore and Mian Mir assembled in the Cathedral to witness the marriage of Major Francis Henry Thorndike, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, with Miss Agnes French, daughter of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore. The Sanctuary and Chancel of the sacred edifice were beautifully decorated by several lady friends of the bride. The service, which was fully choral, was well rendered by the choir. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Cathedral Chaplain. The bride, who arrived punctually at 2-30 p.m., was given away by Major Acklom, Connaught Rangers. She was attired in a dress of rich white satin with court train, draped and trimmed with handsome pearl gauze and leisse embroidery, tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by six bridesmaids—the Misses Burney, Elsmie, Coldstream, Egerton, and two small nieces (the Misses Ruth and Muriel Moulson)—who were prettily dressed in white figured Indian silk and lace, tulle veil, and white feathers, and carried bouquets of terra cotta and yellow chrysanthe mums tied with yellow ribbon. Instead of veils, the two tiny bridesmaids wore hats of drawn white silk and feathers. A brother officer, Mr. Burne, Royal Sussex Regiment, acted as best man.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party proceeded to the Chapter House, where the register was signed. As the bride and bridegroom passed down the centre aisle, flowers were strown in their path by the girls of the Cathedral Orphanage. The wedding party afterwards re-assembled at Bishopstow, where the presents—which were both costly and numerous—were laid out in a large shamiana on the lawn. Amongst them was a very handsome silver salver presented to the bridegroom by his brother officers of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

After the ceremony of cutting the cake with the bridegroom's sword had been duly executed by the bride, several speeches were made. Major Acklom, who had acted "*in loco parentis*," proposed the health of the happy pair in a humorous speech, to which the bridegroom replied in a few well-chosen words. In returning thanks for the bridesmaids, the best man—Mr. Burne—proved himself fully equal to the important task imposed upon him.

The Bishop, taking the opportunity afforded by this the last social gathering in India, probably, at which he will be able to be present, thanked the assembled guests most cordially for the generous and munificent presents, which, twice during the present year (once at his request, at the Cathedral Consecration, and once unbidden altogether, in anticipation and congratulation of his daughter's wedding) they had joined hearts and hands to place at his disposal; adroitly evading, on this last occasion, the recent Government Regulation, that no Government officer on his retirement, must receive any presentation from his friends and comrades, nor be a party to accepting any ovation:—evading this by making his daughter the object of the presentation and ovation, instead of himself, (or rather, as she well deserved by her social qualities, and the affectionate regard she felt for manyof those present, uniting her with Mrs. French and the Bishop in this tribute of regard): an act of evasion which the Bishop, in the presence of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, was bound to deprecate as a bad precedent for the future. He spoke of the difficulty for the parent of the bride to speak with full freedom on such an occasion, as though smiles might express themselves eloquently, and tears also; yet when the two were in combination, heart and voice were apt to be choked somewhat, and eloquence was rendered impossible still, he was encouraged to attempt to speak his heart out in grateful and loving welcome to the guests assembled, because of the joy he felt in seeing so many friends assembled, and receiving their warm congratulation. Amongst the guests were noticed the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. and Miss Lyall; Major-General and Mis Gough; the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lahore Mrs. Mackworth Young; Lady Plowden; Colonel Wace; Mr. and Mrs. Burney; Mrs. Tremlett; Mr. and Mrs. Elsmie; Mrs. Rattigan; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rivaz; Rev. J. B. Brunesson; Mr. and Mrs. Michod; Mr. and Mrs. Spitta; Mr. Channing; Rev. W. F. and Mrs. Armstrong; Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford; Mr Dickson; Major-General and Mrr. Black; Rev. L. Maculiff; Mr. and Misses Robinson; Mrs. Dallas; Dr. Perry; Mrs. and Miss Perry; Mrs. Ten Broke; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Robson; Mr. and Mrs. Logan; Rev. F. and Mrs. Gobhold; Miss Helay; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone; Mr. and Mrs. Duthie; Rev. Yaqub Ali; Mr. and Mrs. Adie; Captain Davies; Major Johnson; Rev. R. Clark; Mrs. Mercer; Mr. and Mrs. Bridges Lee; Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Menzies; Mr. and Mrs. Dennys; Mr. and Mrs. Roe; Mr. and Mrs. Rundle; Miss Tucker; Miss. Philips; Rev. Spence Gray; Dr. and Mrs. Caleb; Rev. R. Bateman; Mrs. Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lewis; Dr. and Mrs. Charles; Mr. Tuper; Dr. and Mrs. Orbison; Miss Aitken; Miss Kimmins; Miss Caye; Mr. C. Roe, &c., &c.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Major and Mrs. Thorndike left for Mian Mir, *en route* for Amritsar and Agra.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 20th November, 1887.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·984
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	64·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE. NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	328

* From midnight to midnight.

ARREST OF KING JA JA.

A PRIVATE despatch received in Liverpool gives the following account of the arrest of King Ja Ja, the notorious West African potentate, by the British:—

During the past two years there have been constant dispute between Ja Ja and the merchants of Opobo, with the result that trade has been very seriously affected. Ultimately the merchants resolved that they would no longer submit to the King's interference with prices, and that they would open up trade direct with the markets of the interior. In this determination they were supported by the British Consul, Mr. Hewitt acting, it is understood, under the instructions of the British Government. The King continued to put every obstacle in the way to prevent them from communicating with the natives of the interior, but Mr. H. H. Johnston, the Acting Vice-Consul of the district, succeeded in getting through to the markets of the interior, and made a treaty with the natives, under which land was granted to the English merchants and trade was arranged with them. Subsequently the Consul and the merchants went up the river as already reported, taking with them the materials for erecting their factories and other buildings on the land given to them. On their arrival at the entrance of the creek leading up to the interior, the party was stopped by a large band of Ja Ja's followers, who, stating that they were acting under the orders of the King, assaulted the traders with pointed sticks, fired guns at the boats, and ultimately compelled them to go back, warning them that they would not be allowed to pass without the King's permission. All this took place at some distance outside Ja Ja's territory. It is believed that there are other charges involved against the King, as about ten days after the above incident, Mr. Johnston summoned him to a meeting, and ordered him to accompany the Consul to Accra. King Ja Ja immediately gave himself up, and went on board H.M.S. Goshawk, where he remained until preparations could be made for leaving the river. After his surrender Opobo became perfectly quiet and trade was re-opened. It is stated that the merchants are now building unmolested at the markets, which are situated in a very fine country, full of produce. H.M.S. Goshawk brought the Consul and King Ja Ja, and his suite round to Bonny, where they were transferred to the steamship Calabar. King Ja Ja was in good spirits, and seemingly resigned to his exile He was accompanied by his wife Patience, his amanuensis, Emma Ja Ja Johnson, a Liberian woman, and several native servants. The Bonny men gave vent to the wildest rejoicings at his departure, as he had been interfering with their trade, as well as with that of the white men. It is possible that the deportation of King Ja Ja might not have been effected so easily and peaceably but for the skilful tactics of Captain Polly, of the Goshawk, who manœuvred his ship so that her guns completely commanded the crowd of 700 followers who had accompanied Ja Ja and his chiefs. These men were prevented by a small force of Marines from landing on the merchant's beaches, and being massed as they were in a narrow inlet under the Goshawk's guns, they attempted no violence, and afterwards dispersed quietly when their king was placed on board the gunboat.

BENGAL.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—An international exhibition of photographs will be opened on January the 9th in the Indian Museum, and will last for about three weeks. Exhibits must be in the hands of the secretaries, No. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta, not later than the 31st of December. Mounting is compulsory, framing optional. The following medals are for open competition,—Class I. His Excellency the Viceroy's Special Medal, and the Society's Gold Medal for the best photograph in the Exhibition. A Silver Medal presented by Col. J. Waterhouse, B.S.C., President of the Society, for any picture or set of pictures of special merit not otherwise provided for. A Silver Medal will be held at the disposal of the Judges. Class Ia, open to Amateurs only. A Silver and Bronze Medal presented by the editor of the *Amateur Photographer* newspaper, for the best photograph. The work must be entirely the exhibitor's own. Class II. Open to the Amateurs of India. A Silver Medal for photograph. A Silver Medal for best set of not less than four photos. A Silver Medal, to be at the disposal of the Judges. The work must be entirely the exhibitor's own.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF THE SALVATION ARMY.—The death is reported at Coimbatore, of Captain Franks, of the Salvation Army, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, on the 17th instant. The deceased, who was in command of the No. 1 Company, of the Salvation Army in Madras, was only a few months ago transferred to Coimbatore, to assume command of the No 2 Company of the Army stationed there, and in this short time had done much of what is considered by the Salvationists to be really good work.—*Mail.*

MADRAS LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT.—This Bill, which is now before the Madras Legislative Council, has been published in a *Gazette* Supplement. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, who has charge of it, says in his statement of Objects and Reasons:—"On the 30th November 1886, an Act called the Local Authorities Loan Act was passed by the Madras Legislative Council and subsequently received the assent of the Governor, for the purpose of enabling local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of capital expended on certain purposes. This Act was forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General, but as, upon a reference to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, his Lordship has expressed himself unable to sanction the provision by which a Government guarantee might be added to the guarantee of the local authority, his Excellency the Governor-General has been unable to give his assent to the Act. At the same time, the Secretary of State and the Government of India have concurred in suggesting that revised legislation might be undertaken to enable a local authority to charge its funds by way of guarantee on its own security alone, and as the principle of an additional guarantee by Government is not a necessary part of the measure, it has been struck out, and the present Bill, in other respects resembling the previous one, has been prepared."—*Ibid.*

MARRIAGE AT THE FORT CHURCH.—The marriage of Mr. H. R. Bentley Taylor, of the Madras Survey Department, Palghat, to Alice Jane (Tiny) daughter of Rev. T. W. Brooks, Rector of Hampden, Buckinghamshire, took place at the Fort Church, on the 17th instant. The bride, accompanied by her mother, arrived at the church shortly after two o'clock and was met at the door by her brother, and her bridesmaid, Miss E. M. Beauchamp. The Chaplain and choir then preceded up the church singing the hymn "The voice that breathed over Eden." The service was choral. A second hymn was sung before the address. After the entries had been made in the marriage register, the bridal party proceeded to the chaplain's house to partake of cake and wine. The bride wore a dress and train of white faille silk trimmed with orange blossoms and a wreath of same. Her bridesmaid wore a dress of white and mauve muslin and carried a handsome fan, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress and train of mauve silk. Her brother gave his sister away, and was also best man to the bridegroom. After the usual toasts, photographic pictures of the wedding party were taken by Messrs. Nicholas, after which the happy pair left by the evening train for Bangalore. The presents were both handsome and numerous.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

FORGERY AT CAWNPORE.—A forgery case has lately been detected by our Magistrate. A supply bill granted by the Bareilly Treasury on Cawnpore was produced for payment. The original amount was Rs. 100, but very cleverly altered to Rs. 200 both in figures and words. The bill passed through the hands of three persons, and the fourth, the last, presented it at the Treasury for payment. The value written across the bill led to the detection of the forgery, which entirely escaped the notice of the forger. The last party is under trial, and it is not yet known which of the four is the real culprit.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

VANDALISM AT KULU.—The inscriptions discovered during the past year by the Archæological Survey upon some of the Kulu temples have ruthlessly shattered the local traditions as to their great antiquity; the Dungri temple, said by the natives to have been built by the Pandu Bheem See, heaven only knows how many thousand years ago, turns out 500 years old at most. The *devta* to whom this temple is dedicated does not seem particularly powerful, as he was unable to prevent a deodar tree falling upon it, the winter before last, and smashing some of the wood-work. The temple at Dyar, also said to be very old, seems even more modern than the Dungri one. At Bajoureh, however, the two temples that remain out of the five that are said to have existed there a hundred years ago, are certainly very old; the one on the high grounds of the village of Hudd being 1,200 years old, and the other, half-buried by wash and boulders, in the Khud to the north, no less than 2,000 years.—*Ibid.*

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the Overland mails of the 5th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G Williams	Miss Elster
Miss Roberts	Mr Fairweather
Mrs K W Lyle	Mr and Mrs Holt
Mrs Windsor	Miss Kopperman
Capt W King	Mr O J Jameson
Mr H Hanby	Mr H M Hopkin
Mr R R Gales	Miss Langridge
Mr J Woodside	Mrs L Koll and child
Mr F D Gouchman	Miss Cox
Mr H J Claver	Mrs Yeoman
Mr G T Barlow	Rev E H Beale
Mr F Reilly	Mr Lawrence
Mr H F Weldon	Mr and Mrs Wilsworth 3 children and infant
Mr G T Stanley	Mr Loveridge and 2 children
Mr P G Jacobs	Mr H C Weeks
Mr F W K Yeoman	Mr Muir
Mr A Morrison	Two Misses Wilsworth
Mr and Mrs Dodgson	Mr and Mrs J O'Connor
Sir E Tady Grey	Mr Charles O'Connor
Mr H W Gee	Mr Redhead
Mr C Haverland	Mrs Ward and infant
Mr A P Marsdon	Mrs Harwood
Mr R R Deans	Mrs Benson
Mr E Rogers	Miss A Dahl
Mr and Mrs Bulman and 5 daughters	Mr Davies
Mr and Mrs Lee Sands and child	Mrs and Miss Whitty
Mr Claude Hill	Mr Goffin
Mr J C Henniker	Mr Cooper
Mr W R Foster	Mr H R McLennan
Mr Thos. Carter	Mrs MacConnell
Mr Hodkinson	Mr F W Townsend
Mr J Penny	Mr W Smith
	Mr Grinoell

FROM VENICE.

Mr A Huson	Mr and Mrs A J Howell
Mr Turner	Capt A C Bruce

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ardisher	Mr J F Darling
Mr Bomanjee	Sir R Sandermann
Mr T Grant	Lady Sandermann
Mr G H Grant	Mr Hall
Mr Hirkinyre	Mr H B Someville
Mr J A Clarke	Mr J Mallen
Col F Prestage	Mr Oxenham
Mr A Campbell	Mr Toomey
Mr T F Hamilton	Mr A G Watson
Mr W M Grant	The Hon F Latham
Col Felgate	Col Babington
Col C H Grace	Mr P Clarke
Mr C A Marindin	Mr and Mrs H F Storey
Mr A Manson	Capt W M Edwardes
Mr N. Elias	Mr A Woodnaod
Surgn. W P Carson	Col Heaviside
Mr J Halliday	Mr C B Wilkinson
Maj Gainsford	Mr and Mrs Pigott
Mr and Mrs Tyndall	Col Beddy
Col and Mrs Marsh	Mr W St Clair Grant
H H The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi	Sir and Lady Sutton Sykes
	Miss Strong
Rev W Black	Mr G A Kitteridge
Mr F L Chater	Mr W F Lemon
Mr A W Madden	Mr H F Moore
Mr Ward Smith	Mr Tacbari
Mr N Randle	

The s. s. Sutlej left London on the 27th October 1887, and experienced fine weather in the Channel, but heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, and again moderate and fine weather after leaving Gibraltar to Port Said. She had cool weather in the Red Sea, with strong southerly winds from the Dædelus shoal to Perim, and moderate easterly winds to Aden. After clearing the Gulf of Aden, she encountered for 19 hours a strong breeze with rain from N. E. backing through North-West to South-East, the barometer keeping steady all this while. From thence to Bombay she met with fresh monsoon and strong adverse currents.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 28TH OCT. TO 4TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales yesterday took part in the formal opening of the new Cathedral at Truro.

The Princess Beatrice and her infant daughter are progressing favourably, and no further bulletins will be issued.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Dover on Tuesday, and proceeded to Brighton where he will reside for some time.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., left Liverpool on Saturday for New York, to undertake the duties of British Commissioner on the Fisheries inquiry.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer an eardom on Lord Lyons, who is about to retire from the Embassy in Paris. He will be succe

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

DRESSING GOWNS, a Choice Selection of Tweeds, Oxford Cloths, and Turkish Towling from Rs. 11-8. THORPE & Co.
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Elegantly fitted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, a large choice just to hand. THORPE & Co.
Outfitters, Bombay.

COME AND SEE our varied stock of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, specially ordered for the coming Xmas, Hundreds of Xmas Trees supplied.—SHROFF BROTHERS

NOVELTIES IN COMBS and PINS for the HAIR. A Large Assortment both in Light and Dark TORTOISE-SHELL from As. 2, to Rs. 2-8.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street.

DRESS IMPROVERS and PADS.—The SANITARY ARCADIA (collapseable) Thompson's Duplex, and others.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY! For sale, a piece of land on the Ripon Road measuring 475 square yards. Apply to "A. Z." care of this Paper.

WANTED—A pair of Good Strong Carriage HORSES. Apply, stating particulars and price to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—A Large and Splendid KANGAROO HOUND DOG, well trained. Apply to T. D. FARRELL, Assistant, C. Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

LOST in the vicinity of the Town Hall a PART SONG in manuscript, entitled "To me thou art." The finder will oblige by returning it to BEYTS, CRAIG and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—A Choice Collection from the Leading London Publishers, in all Styles, to suit every taste, at prices from 3 Pies to Re. 1-4 each. BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

BANDORA HILL, valuable property, facing the sea, belonging to W. Bullock, Esq., to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 26th Nov. See Crawford & Co.'s Auction Advertisement.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY, residing in a Charming Situation close to the Fort, offer a most comfortable Home to one or two gentlemen. "HOME," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

SINGER'S OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. FOR CASH MACHINES,

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KAN Y & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c. for sale at S. and J. KIAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephants, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

TO LET, at Pali Road, Bandora, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, with Garden. Good Stabling and Pure Water, suitable for a Married Couple. Rent moderate. Apply to "J. C.," care of this paper.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just arrived Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-1 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor

BUTTER SCOTCH, Gelatines, Raspberry, Noyeau, Raspberry and Vanilla Creams—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Upcountry on receipt of money order ; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHOW of Silks, Satins, Broches, Gauzes, &c. &c., TO-DAY, at the CASH BAZAAR. Ld., Silk Merchants and Drapers, Church Gate Street.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The LECTURE announced for delivery on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET, DHOBI TALAO, is OPEN to the Public. Articles of the Best Quality to be had at the Cheapest Rates.

MILLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment of Wedding Wreathes, Veils, Fans, Velvet and Silk Mantles, &c.

B. A. DE NORONHA has RETURNED to BOMBAY and will be glad to give LESSONS on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Singing.—Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Confectionery, Birthday Christmas and New Year Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-Gate-Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of useful and fanciful articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including of the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, next door to Vienna Confectioner, solicit a trial of their personally selected, genuine Kangra Valley Tea of various sorts packed in 1 lb. strong air-tight tin boxes. Price list on application.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6. Postage 4 annas. APKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency ; in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law Edited by Rustamji Merwanji Patell LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, next door to Mr. J. Neuberg, in Medows Street, on a day hereafter to be mentioned

The most valuable and handsome collection of real oil paintings by eminent artists in elaborate gold frames, ever imported into Bombay, also rich glass flower vases, table ornaments, night lamps, toilet and wash-hand sets, &c., of the latest designs and novelty.

Full particulars and details of the oil paintings will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 8 days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 22, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

TENTS ! TENTS ! TENTS !

Under instructions from the Admin strator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. on the ground on the west side of the Colaba Causeway where they are pitched, the undermentioned tents belonging to the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM DOEER.

1 double-poled Swiss cottage tent, with bath room.
1 Cabul tent, with bath room.
1 servant's rowtee.
Now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on FRIDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late AHMED ADAM, consisting of silver toras and hasri, gold and silver watches, rings and noserings, earrings and buttons, watch-guards and sundry jewellery.—The effects of the late G. A. SHANNON, Esq., consisting of pictures, books and pamphlets, silver bangles and bracelets, necklet, chain with locket, coins, silver and gold earrings, watches, rings and sundry other articles.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, near Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Bandora Hill facing the sea, and adjoining the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Under instructions from W. Bullock, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., in one or more lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

All that piece of valuable land situate on the western side of Bandora Hill and facing the sea, comprising upwards of 11,000 square yards and admirably adapted for building purposes. The sites are unrivalled in their position and command an excellent view besides being sheltered on the Northern and Eastern sides. A good portion of the land is levelled and is ready for building with quarried stones which are lying on the ground and which will be sold after the sale of the ground. There is a new and substantial built bungalow with stables, cookroom and servants' quarters, and a large pucka built reservoir, which may be used by all the purchasers of the 3 lots into which the property has been divided as follows :—

LOT No. 1—Contains about 2,939 square yards and includes the bungalow with out-houses and the use of the well. The bungalow is let under a recent lease for 3 years and 4 months to E. Hayden Esq., at Rs. 140 per month.

LOT No. 2.—Contains 4,602 square yards and is entered by a private road on the South-West side of the property specially reserved for that purpose with use of the well.

LOT No. 3.—Contains about 3,867 square yards and is entered by private road on the North-East side of the property, also having use of the well

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said Assignee.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnut-wood harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, an English clock by Savoney and Sons, superior table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c., an English stove, &c., the property of W. BULLOCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Hotel Building, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. BACKMAN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p.m., a valuable collection of Indian curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a well-known antiquarian long of handsomely carved Surat and Cocoanut and wood and ivory work boxes, Vizagapatam work, stationery and jewel boxes, card baskets, glove boxes, writing desks and book-stands, Persian quilt stamp, jewel, glove and letter boxes, bottle cases, card basket and pantray, beautfully worked ivory figures and groups representing procession, mauteh, cart, carriage, boats and dindoo gods and goddesses, Murshabad work in tallies and hooka bottoms, real China and Japanese flower vases, tea and toilet services and jugs, Agra and Jeypore table ornaments, Scind toilet boxes, one idol of Budha, made of gold, silver, copper, brass, &c., one copper idol of Ganpuity (very old), parian busts and figures, a few oil paintings representing the birth of Budha, the inhabitants of Tanjore, Raja of Kolahpore, and his father, the late Rajas. Jugganath Sunseorjee and Morjee Gocculdas, Parsee ladies, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 8th December, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel or land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,161, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 28, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett, and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on the west by the messuages, tenements and premises of Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchander Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsi and Cama. No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 25th day of August 1886.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 22, 1887

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

THERE is no fresh telegraphic news to chronicle this evening, Saturday's financial and general produce quotations coming quite unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	13,45,608
Do. Branches	Inc.	4,65,048
Other Deposits	Inc.	8,00,990
Government Securities		Nil
Loans	Dec.	66,815
Bills Discounted	Inc.	7,04,854
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	1,81,231
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	5,009

The slight decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance calls for no special notice, being due to the withdrawal of Government Deposits. With regard to trade requirements, the position is easier than it was a week ago, a net decrease of over a lakh and a half being shown, the increase in this counts being more than counterbalanced by less demand for loans and larger private deposits. In the outside market the situation is unchanged, accommodation being still obtainable at 2 per cent.

COTTON has been very quiet, not to say dull, to-day, at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 on Saturday's quotations for New Cotton. Broach contracts for March have been offered at Rs. 227 ; "Good" Julgaum and Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 190 and Rs. 202, respectively ; "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 194-5 ; "Fully Good" at Rs. 200-1, and "Fine" at Rs. 215, for April-May delivery ; Dharwar at Rs. 203 ; and Bengal at Rs. 149, Rs. 159, and Rs. 173, per candy. The rates for the last named growth are sellers' prices, and native buyers are said to be in the market at a rupee less. European buyers seem to have retired from the market ; and there is not much doing amongst native operators in view of the conflicting estimates of the American crop, not to speak of our own, the telegraphic reports concerning which, published by the Chamber of Commerce to-day, are decidedly favourable, and suggest a doubt whether the pressimist views regarding the outturn of the crop which have been put forward will not have to be modified. The few sales reported to-day comprise 400 bales of Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 204 ; and 200 "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 159. Of Old Stuff 200 bales of Bengal at Rs. 155 to Rs. 163 is all that the Mills have taken to-day.

WHEAT.—Prices of the only description now coming to market are quoted as before, and are out of the range of exporter's limits. A moderate business is transacted between dealers from day to-day in Ek Dani ; but neither from them nor from European buyers do we hear of any inquiry for contracts in the new crop at current rates.

SEEDS.—Very little business is passing in any description, and prices are quoted the same all round. It is reported that European sellers made a contract for bold Linseed for next April-May delivery at Rs. 6-0-0. per cent, but this lacks confirmation.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	bales	1,040
Wheat	cwt.	18,523
Linseed	,,	6,027
Rapeseed	,,	770
Gingelly	,,	7,804
Poppyseed	,,	558

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our quotations, say 17s. 6d. for Cotton to Liverpool and London ; 16s. 3d. to 17s. to Continental Ports generally ; and 27s. 6d. at a par of Exchange to Trieste and Venice.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, but fairly steady. Beyond some sales of demand paper by a house for next year's delivery, and a small amount of ready Telegraphic Transfers by a Bank at 1s. 4 25-32d. scarcely anything has been done, and rates close the same as on Saturday afternoon, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅝d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79¼d. to ¾d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet as to the amount of business doing, but firm in tone at 99½ for Four per cents. for cash, and 99½ for this month's settlement. 4½ per cent. Paper is stationary at 102½, but the quotation is almost nominal.

SHARES.—The reported transactions to-day have been few, but the firm tone regarding Mill shares generally has been maintained, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimji ; and of Rs. 15 in Soonderdass, Colaba, and New Berar. Press Shares have declined Rs. 2½.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

COOPER—November 15, at his residence, Marine Lines, Aimee, the beloved wife of Sorabji Nowrojt Cooper, Controller of Municipal Accounts.
MOBERLY—November 20, at Colaba, Bombay, Douglas, son of Captain W. F. G. Moberly, Royal Artillery, aged 2¾ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTEN—October 25, at Bellary, the wife of H K Marten, Sub-Engineer, D P W, of a daughter, (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

PAINTER—LANG—November 16, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev H Goldsmith, the Rev A F Painter, to Eliza Wilkinson Lang.
TRAILL—STEWART—November 17, at the Free Church, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev William Milne, M A, David Murrie Trail, to Elizabeth Souter, eldest daughter of Rev John Stewart, Edderton, Ross-shire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1887.

THE India of the Queen—not the India of the Queen-Empress, it is worth noting—is to be brought under review by the *Times*, which devotes some columns to that part of the immense subject which can be comprised in a chapter on the "Expansion of India." The article is evidently the work of an old literary hand familiar with the treatment of Indian topics on a large scale. It is not to be supposed that a new work on India purely historical and cyclopedic in aim and scope would be given to the world in the columns of the *Times* if there were not a certain actuality in the purpose or at all events in the mind of the writer. The critical eye will probably rest with attention upon a passage in the first column which appears to afford a key by which the article may be read with a maximum of advantage and profit. Premising that in the fifty years of the Queen's reign, three vast enterprises, "a work of conquest, a work of consolidation, and a work of conciliation," were carried out, still graver national, or as we should prefer to say Imperial, consequences have been brought about by the altered relations of India to the United Kingdom. When her Majesty ascended the throne, the English army in India numbered 19,000 men ; it now numbers 65,000. Then the East India Company ruled and defended India with a local navy and a local army. Now the Queen's ships and the Queen's troops bear the augmented burthen. In 1837 India sent to England articles of luxury for the rich to the value of ten millions sterling. Now India is a cotton spinner, competing with the mill hands of Lancashire in all the Asiatic markets, while sending cheap grain to England, underselling the English agriculturist. Her foreign exports amount to ninety millions a year. Thirty years ago, the East India Company was superseded by the Government of the Queen, the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street handing over their powers to the House of Commons and the English nation. Simultaneously with the great changes which have transformed the face of India, England has incurred diplomatic and military responsibilities of great magnitude.

These responsibilities involve Parliamentary supervision, which, in the opinion of the writer, must speedily involve new difficulties. For years past it has been notorious that the House of Commons, far from being in a position to discharge with the requisite care and attention the duty of supervising the affairs of the immense Empire which have been thrown upon its hands, has not found it possible to give even the whole of a sitting to the consideration of the Indian budget, which disposes of seventy millions of money. The accumulation of work which clogs the wheels of Parliament, and threatens to bring them wholly to a standstill, forbids even the hope that the time will come when the House of Commons can give anything more than a nominal supervision to the affairs of India, or even to those diplomatic and military responsibilities and exigencies which arise from the relation of India to Great Britain. Bearing in mind that the House of Commons cannot discharge the duty which in theory devolves upon it, we can the better understand the force of the statement of the writer in the *Times* that "we now find ourselves confronted by a small but able and oratorical class, trained to political aspirations which the general state of India allows us only gradually to satisfy, a class keenly alive to the hard lot of the great body of their countrymen, well aware of the palliatives which representative institutions in England have applied to social suffering, and eager to be allowed to make trial of similar institutions for themselves." The evident pre-occupation of the writer is to ascertain how far the palliatives which representative institutions in England have supplied to socials needs, may be safely ventured upon in India. He holds that the failure of natives of India to find English constituencies to send them into the House of Commons, has thrown the whole weight of educated native opinion back upon the Government of India, and he speaks of their fixed resolve to secure for themselves a larger share in the government of their country. He regards it as a significant indication of the new force with which Indian statesmen have to reckon, that a viceroy so firm and sagacious as Lord Dufferin should have constituted a commission, partly composed of natives, to ascertain how the native element in the administration may be increased. This view of the genesis and object of the Public Works Commission is less open to comment than the opinion that the presence of two or three natives of India in the House of Commons might lead to important changes in the method of Indian Government. However well informed those two or three members of Hindustan might be, and however persistent in their demands and united in action, they could not make a house, or keep a house, and their voices would be too feeble even to cheer the Minister. The days of the "heroic minority of three" are gone, never to return ; the closure makes a majority as omnipotent as Jove, and nothing remains for the *dii minores* but to sing small, or not at all. We have always held that it was a waste of time and effort for natives of India to woo constituencies which can never be won ; even if they could be won the House of Commons would never pay any heed to members whose only political following lived six thousand miles away. Without sharing the regrets of the writer that Indian candidates have hitherto failed in their efforts to get into Parliament, we agree with him in the belief, that while the Supreme Government must continue to provide for the defence of India against external enemies, and stand responsible for internal peace and good Government, it must possess the power and the means of fulfilling those fundamental obligations, but that it must also reconcile the educated mind of India to British rule, by satisfying the aspirations which its own example of constitutional Government has created.

Having formulated this desire to combine the development in a constitutional sense of the existing institutions of the country with the necessity of maintaining intact the material and moral strength of the Government, it is somewhat disappointing to find reserved for future articles any hint of the measures which would conduce to an object so desirable. Apparently in deprecation of exaggerated anticipations, there is a homily on the danger of putting new wine into old bottles which, it is said, India illustrates. University education has made known to India the ideas which Europe has acquired in the course of centuries ; but after all this is only a small part of the consignment of new wine, which, we are told, will produce ferments and unexpected products forming the theme of future articles on the India of the Queen. It is a disappointment to have to put up in the meantime with disquisition on the high qualities of the Marquis of Dalhousie. Lord Dufferin included in the role is one of the many conquering Governor-Generals in India, who have made the Queen's reign illustrious, "but one man towers with majestic forehead and dauntless eyes above the rest." This adulatory rhetoric is not so bad, however, as the citing with unmixed approval of Lord Dalhousie's pious asseverations that one and all of his annexations were made in humble reliance on the blessing of Heaven, and that he sacrificed his own feelings to fulfil a solemn duty, "not without solicitude, but calmly and altogether without doubt." "Doubt" is the beginning of wisdom, according to Aristotle, and had Lord Dalhousie been less serenely certain that he was absolutely right in all that he did, the crisis of the mutiny might not have found the Government so unprepared. The policy which culminated under his administration was renounced in 1858, never to be resumed. It is not easy to see what good purpose can be served by speaking of a policy that had its day and was an admitted error in a tone of sympathy and regret. The theme is quite inappropriate when avowing that the time has come to satisfy within reasonable bounds the aspirations that the Government of the Queen has generously and fearlessly encouraged by its example and its teaching.

THE action of M. Grevy in refusing to resign because a vote of the Chamber has upset one Ministry the more, is quite constitutional. The President of the French Republic is elected by both Chambers in Congress for a period of seven years, and he is independent of the vote of either the Senate or the Chamber of Representatives. Marshal MacMahon was elected for the Septennate and he might have continued in office had he not compromised himself by engaging in an extra constitutional enterprise of the "Ministry of Combat" which proposed to re-establish the Monarchy. Gambetta stumped the country and defeated the Ministry ; his sonorous "Submit or Resign" echoing through France forced the old Marshal to choose resignation to avoid the humiliation of submission to the will of the majority. But he was under no legal obligation to resign, as his term of office had not expired. M. Grevy has appealed to M. Clemenceau, the leader of the Radicals and the most influential personality in France since Gambetta's death. If he stands by the President there will doubtless be a dissolution with an appeal to the country which will practically mean a choice between *la Republique Radicale* and the moderate Republic which recent events have a good deal discredited. The hour has not yet struck when the Monarchists may again have the chance they threw away at Bordeaux.

FIFTEEN years have elapsed since Sir Albert Sassoon, with the munificence that has made his name a proverb, presented to the Bombay Town Hall, at an expense of over £3,000, an organ which is an ornament to the city and probably the best specimen of its kind in the whole of India. It might be imagined that a gift so generously given would be appreciated at its full value by both the Government and the Municipality. No doubt Sir Albert was very profusely thanked for his munificence, but gratitude has not yet gone the length of making proper provision for keeping the instrument in repair. If we are not mistaken, Government did on one occasion make a small grant towards the organ fund ; but it has refused to permit that single evidence of interest in the musical education of the people to be recognised as a precedent for further lapses from a policy of economy, and has repudiated all obligation to preserve Sir Albert Sassoon's magnificent gift from the ravages of time and climate. At present the organ is in a highly discreditable condition, and considerable expenditure will be necessary to adjust its eccentricities of wind and tone. Lord Reay appears to have a keener appreciation than his predecessors of what is due to the public-spirited donor and to the public, and we hear that there is an intention on the part of the Government to take measures to provide in a suitable manner for the future maintenance of the organ. Advantage has already been taken of the presence of a practical organ-builder in the country to have the instrument overhauled with a view of ascertaining the exact sum it will cost to put it in a proper state of repair. Upon the report which will be made will, we understand, depend in a great measure the future attitude of the Government towards Sir Albert Sassoon's gift.

IN speaking of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Cook and Son, we incidentally mentioned last week that the experiment during the past season has been so successful that the Government will probably have no hesitation in continuing the subsidy to the celebrated tourist agents. We understand that the contract made by the Government covers a period of three years, during which time Messrs. Cook and Son will be subsidised to the extent of four thousand pounds, two thousand pounds being paid in the first year and a thousand pounds in each of the remaining two years. It cannot be said that this is an extravagant rate of remuneration, as a large initial expenditure has to be incurred in sending agents to all parts of India and the bordering countries with a view of conquering the prejudices of the people. Messrs. Cook and Son, however, hope that at the end of the year the advantages of making the pilgrimage under their auspices will be so generally recognised that no pecuniary assistance from Government will be required to make the business of personally conducting Hajis to Mecca as remunerative as taking English excursionists on trips down the Nile.

MR. H. T. OMMANEY, C.S., of Carwar, has sent a valuable addition to the museum of the Bombay Natural History Society, in the shape of a full grown live specimen of the *Hamadryad*, or *King Cobra* (Ophiophagus elaps) measuring about twelve feet in length. It was caught in the Canarese jungles and reached Bombay on Saturday. It has been placed in a spacious wire net cage, where members of the Society can examine it in safety. The Zoological Society of India have a small specimen of this "snake-eating snake" in their menagerie, but it is not nearly so large as that now in the possession of our local Society. Why not encourage this breed of snakes to clear the country of their smaller kindred by "eating them up?" It would be easy to kill these afterwards when they had done their work. Set a thief to catch a thief is a maxim of general application.

MR. H. J. PARSONS, who has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Raymond West as Judge of the Bombay High Court, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and he will take his seat on the Bench to-morrow, when two Courts will sit on the Appellate Side. In the first Court, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine will dispose of civil business ; and in the second Court, Mr. Parsons will be associated with Mr. Justice Birdwood for the hearing of appeals of criminal cases. In the absence of Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Parson's arrival will assist greatly in facilitating the work of the Court, which is always heavy and a severe strain on the Judges.

WE learn from a telegram, dated yesterday, from Kongkong, that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold during the previous fortnight amounted to 6,300 ; and Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 223½ per 100 dollars ; market quieter and prices slightly lower. In Bombay the yarn market has a downward tendency, in consequence.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, Dr. Blaney brought forward a proposal for the extension of the market accommodation of this city, which was unanimously accepted by the Corporation. His proposition was that among the proposals to be submitted to the Corporation for the sanction of the Market Extension Loan, due consideration should be given by the Town Council for making provision for increasing the accommodation of the Bhuleshwar Market and the Arthur Crawford Fish Market, and for erecting a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market. Dr. R. N. Khory next proposed that the Town Council be requested to consider the propriety of its continuing the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary from the 31st March next. The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, was carried *nem. con.*

IT is announced that the Nizam has sanctioned a grant of four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees for Education this year in his Dominions, in addition to the funds to be raised by cess on the land revenue, of which two pies per rupee are to be devoted to Primary Education. This cess is estimated to yield a further sum of between seventy-five and eighty thousand rupees from those districts alone which had been surveyed and settled. What an advance this is on the miserable and altogether unworthy expenditure which was formerly devoted to educational purposes in Hyderabad.

THE certificate of good conduct which Pleaders in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions had hitherto to furnish with their applications for renewal of their sanads is no longer required.

THE Superintendent of the Andamans is anxious that the numbers of settlers on the island should be incre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Radical clubs met peaceably on Sunday in Hyde Park and passed resolutions expressing their sympathy with Mr. O'Brien in his imprisonment, and censuring the Government for the course of action they were pursuing.

Trafalgar Square and the approaches were strongly guarded all yesterday by the police assisted by fifteen hundred Special Constables.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

President Grevy has summoned M. Clemenceau, and entrusted him with the formation of a new Ministry.

H. M. S. TYNE.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 20.

H. M. S. Tyne, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 21.

The Viceroy arrives here to-morrow from Dera Ghazi Khan accompanied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Ommaney. The Commissioner has gone out to meet his Excellency the Viceroy, who will be received at the railway terminus by the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police and party, and will come on to the cantonment in tongas. Being met at the cantonment boundary by other European officers, Native Chiefs and Durbaris of the district, his Excellency will be escorted by a guard of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and the road from the cantonment boundary will be lined by the garrison troops. After his Excellency's arrival at the Commissioner's house a reception will be held of Native Chiefs and gentlemen, including Nawab Sarfaraz Khan Saddozai, C. S. I., Nawab of Tonk, and others.

In the evening there will be a garden party at the Commissioner's bungalow.

MR. GRIESBACH AND THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the former request of the Amir for the loan of the services for two years of Mr. C. L. Griesbach of the Geological Survey. Mr. Griesbach is of Austrian birth, but holds a Captain's Commission in the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers and old Royal London Militia, has been nine years in the Survey Department, during the second Afghan campaign accompanied the Southern force on behalf of his department, was attached to the 66th Regiment, was present at Maiwand, acted as galloper under General Nuttal, also went as Geologist with the Boundary Commission, and whilst at Cabul made the acquaintance of the Amir, who then specially applied for the loan of his services. He will leave for Cabul during the coming month.

AFFAIRS AT NEPAUL.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident of Nepaul, have been at Darjeeling and had an interview with Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner, who recently returned from a mission to Sikkim. Mr. Girdlestone is now at Calcutta for the purpose of holding an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor. It is believed that the state of affairs at Nepaul are causing some anxiety.

RETIREMENT OF MR. ROBERT TURNBULL.

Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary, Calcutta Municipality, sent in his papers for leave to retire. The Town Council at the meeting held on Saturday recommended that he be granted a pension of Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 500, in consideration of his long and meritorious services.

A SHIKARING EXPEDITION.

Lord Herbrand Russell and Captain Birdwood, Viceroy's Staff, left Calcutta yesterday for Nuddea for three weeks' sport and will be guests at the Archio Hills. At Patkabarie Lord Russell sent up a pack of boar hounds imported last year. Since this addition he will try a novel experiment of boar hunting with dogs.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

On the Court assembling this morning Captain Dease, Royal Fusiliers, who had been mentioned as having slept in the same hotel as Mrs. Morgan, asked the Court if he might make a statement. The Chief Justice replied that, as the Court was trying Mr. Ross and not Captain Dease, and as no charge had been made against the latter he could not make any statement. Captain Dease said he only wished to clear his character.

The first witness was Dr. Cook of Calicut, who was called to prove various collateral facts. He had never observed any undue familiarity between Mr. Ross and Mrs. Morgan.

Mr. Mogan, Collector at Calicut, was called to prove his own and Mr. Ross's movements at about the time when the adultery is alleged to have been committed. He never saw or heard of any undue familiarity between Mr. Ross and Mrs. Morgan till the present charges were made. He was very much surprised when he received such a charge against Mr. Ross, though not surprised at the complaint of that nature being made, as he had heard rumours of Mrs. Morgan's name being associated with that of a gentleman other than Mr. Ross. Witness had ridden in a hired bullock coach over the road where the first act was said to be committed and thought the story of the prosecution one so extraordinary that he refused to receive Mr. Morgan's complaint until he brought the lawyer with him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The Nizam, with the outward English mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at midnight on the 18th idem.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 19.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay to-day.

PENANG, Nov. 20.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

Mail steamer Chusen, from Australia arrived.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Mail steamer Verona, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surat quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60¼
4½ do. do.	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	43¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 20.

10 p.m.	78·1

MONDAY, Nov. 21

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	83·9

An attempt to murder a young Englishwoman, named Guest, a barmaid at the Folies Bergère, is reported to have been made in Paris on Monday night, Oct. 31. The young woman was, after the close of the theatre, accompanied to her lodgings in the Rue Chauzel by a young man named Moreau. Shortly after entering the house an alarm was raised. It appears that the man endeavoured to strangle Miss Guest; but, being disturbed, he decamped with his victim's watch. He has since been arrested.

The Cathedral, which has been erected in the city of Truro, was consecrated, on November 4, by the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Prince of Wales and the Bishops of nearly twenty English, Scotch, Welsh, and Colonial dioceses were also present. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales was entertained at luncheon, and expressed the interest which he and his family took in the erection of the Cathedral. Services were held in the Cathedral in the afternoon and evening, and at night the city was illuminated.

Several Mormon brethren arrived in Constantinople and submitted to the Porte a proposal for their admission in Turkey as a recognized community, one of the pleas upon which the demand is based being the legality by Moslem law of a plurality of wives, which the Mormon sect also admits. The Minister of Justice has received this request with great reserve, being apprehensive as to the consequences which might accrue upon the introduction of a new religious sect and the moral effect which such a step would produce in the civilized world. It is considered improbable that the Mormon demand will be granted.

In Munich it is reported that a great portion of King Louis's property has been sold, together with various works of art presented to him. This rumour has, it is stated, created a painful sensation, and the Government has been questioned on the subject in the Diet; but the Finance Minister said that the present King's guardians were alone responsible, and could not be interfered with. It was their duty to pay the late King's debts in the best manner they could, and they did all in their power to keep the finest objects of art in the royal castles. The sum which has been paid for small articles of *vertu* and some paintings amounts to £25,000.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* is informed from an authorized source that a long report has been received in high official quarters from Moukhtar Pasha, strongly criticising the convention concluded between France and England respecting the Suez Canal as being prejudicial to the interest and dignity of the suzerain Power. The Pasha expresses an opinion that the agreement was prompted by England's desire to propitiate France with a view to ulterior British aims in Egypt, adding that these views are shared by several men of influence in Cairo.

George Buy, one of the alleged accomplices of General d'Andlau, has (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says) committed suicide. He had been hiding near St. Maur, and, on finding that the police were upon his track, he resolved to make a desperate effort to escape. Being armed with an American revolver, he told the agents who traced him to the house where he was concealed that he was determined to defend himself. They rushed upon him. A struggle ensued, and Buy got to a window and was about to jump into a garden, when he saw other agents below. On thus finding there was no chance of escape, he put his weapon to his right temple and lodged a bullet in his brain. Death was immediate.

The Colonial Office seems to have made up its mind that the claim of England to the gold mining districts on the Venezuelan boundary rests on an indisputable legal basis. Some time ago the Government of British Guiana issued grants of lands in those districts, subject to the settlement of the question of sovereignty. Now, however, they have gone a step further, and have issued grants without any such reservation. This news will hardly be agreeable to General Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela; but the rights of this country are supported by historical facts of the highest importance. Mr. N. Darnell Davis, a British Guiana official, has shown by references to authentic records that the British title to the disputed territory is based upon the actual occupation of the country by both the Dutch and the English. We are the successors of the Dutch, whereas the Venezuelans derive their claim from the Spaniards, who, as Mr. Davis has shown, never either conquered or settled in the country, and, in fact, never exercised any dominion over it. This, therefore, is a case in which the weaker party does not appear to have any just ground of complaint.

Since the close of the Franco Malagasy war adventurers who have been eager to grow suddenly rich have swarmed into Madagascar. Very little capital, however, has found its way into the island, foreign enterprise having chiefly assumed the form of applications for concessions, the great majority of which are of the wildest character. One speculator, it appears, has been fortunate enough to obtain the monopoly of manufacturing salt on the coast. To the superficial observer this seems a valuable privilege—something, indeed, like the monopoly of salt in India; but when the matter is examined a little closely there is little in it to charm even the most reckless speculator. According to the *Madagascar Times*, the speculator has offered to pay a royalty per ton far in excess of the price paid at the Malagasy ports for salt imported from Liverpool. Under these circumstances there does not appear much margin for profit, unless, indeed, the authorities are willing to risk the outbreak of a revolution by prohibiting the introduction of salt into the country.

M. Meissonier, the French painter, is suffering from paralysis in the right thumb. He was working as usual in his studio at Poissy on the great water-colour which is to be entitled "1807," when his thumb began to tingle, as though becoming numbed, and remained in this state, notwithstanding hard rubbing. A doctor was sent for. He spoke as encouragingly as possible, but told the artist that he was having a first warning of paralysis, and had no chance but in a long rest.

As the result of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, on Oct. 18, 19, 20, and 21 last, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Nowrojee Dadabhoy Allbless, Middle Temple; Kenneth Campbell Da Costa, Inner Temple; Madan Gopal, Middle Temple; Sheikh Mahdi Hassan, Lincoln's Inn; Rajani Kanta Sen, Middle Temple; Kumud Nath Sen Gupta, Middle Temple. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law:—Mangalambada Rangaswani Aivangar, Middle Temple; Chhotubhai Khandubhai Desai, Middle Temple; Syyid Karamat Husein, Middle Temple; Mahomed Sadderuddin Khan, Middle Temple; Nasrulla Khan, Lincoln's Inn; Philip Francis Ondaatje, Middle Temple.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The state of politics during the past week has been something like the weather, unsettled and boisterous. It is true that we have not been deluged with quite so many speeches as in the previous week, but this has not been much to our advantage, for any deficiency in quantity has been more than made up by the increased bitterness of speakers on both sides. The elements of disturbance have been exceptionally numerous, and I am afraid that bitter as is political feeling now—and few of us can remember a time when it was more bitter—there is not much ground for hoping it will change for the better until the Irish Question is finally settled one way or the other. On the Gladstonian side, Sir George Trevelyan, if I may be permitted the expression, "takes the cake." On the Conservative side, I suppose, the palm must be awarded to Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, who had the amazing indiscretion, considering his position, to say at Ashby-de-la-Zouch the night before last that if Mr. Dillon had his deserts he would now be suffering five years' penal servitude. I know many persons who think the same, and I can appreciate their feelings. But we expect the First Law Officer of the Crown, above everybody else, to be calm and judicial, especially when that First Law Officer of the Crown has taken a prominent part in lecturing the Irish members for not controlling their feelings. Sir Richard Webster is an estimable man in private life, and I have never heard a lawyer speak of him otherwise than in terms of praise, but he is a little too self-assertive in politics, and is given to dogmatics on Ireland. This is the more unfortunate, as he has never set foot in that country, and consequently can only speak at second-hand. As to Sir George Trevelyan, the fretful, not to say querulous, tone of some of his recent utterances in North Wales are due to a cause which is not far to seek. Rapid conversions, whether in religion or politics, do not, as a rule, commend themselves to the favourable judgment of Englishmen; and I am afraid, indeed, I am sure, that Sir George Trevelyan's recent *volte face* has for the time being lost him the esteem of many Gladstonians as well as Hartingtonians. I am not prepared to say from my knowledge of the matter that Lord Hartington greatly exaggerated the position of Sir George Trevelyan when, in evident illusion to his late ally, the Leader of the Unionist Party said at Truro, a few nights ago:—"Deserters may be received (by the Liberal Home Rule Party) but they are received with coldness, not to say with contempt, and our weak-kneed friends who were thinking of leaving us may take to their hearts the consideration of the sort of reception and the sort of estimation which they are likely to be held in by their allies." If this is an accurate description of Sir George Trevelyan's present position *vis-a-vis* of the leading supporters of Mr. Gladstone, the Hon. Baronet can be forgiven if, as cannot be denied, his speeches to Welsh audiences have betrayed a certain amount of "feverish heat and haste." But I cannot agree with the writer in the *Times* as to his general estimate of Sir George Trevelyan's most recent utterances. In some respects Sir George Trevelyan is the most interesting public speaker we have, for he possesses a combination of qualities not to be found, at any rate to an equal extent, in any other living statesman. With the scholarly finish of Mr. John Morley and the scientific accuracy of Mr. Courtney are joined the intellectual vigour of Sir William Harcourt and the masculine originality of Mr Goschen. When Mr. Gladstone retires from the Leadership of the Liberal Party or joins the great majority, Sir George Trevelyan will run the best of his competitors for the succession pretty close. The ambition of his early days as a politician, of which he has just reminded us, is as ardent as ever it was, and Sir George Trevelyan is not the man to play second fiddle even to so distinguished a performer as Sir William Harcourt without a struggle. It used to be said by people who might have known better that Mr. John Morley was destined to be Mr. Gladstone's successor. Mr. Morley makes an excellent lieutenant, but he does not possess the peculiar gifts required in a commander. Sir Charles Dilke, whose article in the new *Fortnightly* has created a wild sensation, is coming back or rather is going to try to come back, but if he succeeds in securing a seat at the next Election, as to which I have my doubts, he will never sufficiently recover his ground in politics as to be in the running for the Leadership of the Liberal Party, that is, of course, unless his character should be cleared from the stain which caused his downfall. As matters now stand there are only two possible successors to the G. O. M.; the person chosen will have to be a member of the Lower House. Of course, if Lord Rosebery, before the vacancy in the Leadership occurs, has persuaded the Lords to consent to their own extinction or has carried out the heroic idea with which he is credited, the situation will be changed. With Lord Rosebery as a member of the House of Commons, the Harcourts, the Trevelyans, the Morleys, and the rest would figuratively be relegated to a back bench. Everybody seems to have given up all notions of a re-union of the Liberal Party, and Lord Hartington's speech at Truro, to which I have already referred, has widened the breach—if it was capable of any widening. In some quarters his Lordship's remarks are interpreted as an intimation that he is about to actually join Lord Salisbury's Ministry, or rather that he is about to supersede Lord Salisbury in the Premiership. There are not wanting indications to anybody who has eyes to see that Ministerial changes are impending, but when they do take place it will be seen that they are not of the sensational character rashly assumed by some writers. Lord Hartington is at one with Lord Salisbury, and the reason he does not accept responsibility as well as power is that his seat is not safe. No doubt, another Lord Algernon Percy could be found, but that would not suit the heir of the Dukedom of Devonshire. That sort of thing is all very well for Mr. Goschen, but not for Lord Hartington.

It seems, if we are to believe the current gossip, that Mr. Mathews, whose best friends in the Press have turned against him since he interfered with Sir Charles Warren's measures to suppress the Unemployed demonstration, is to go, but it is difficult to believe that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, though quite recovered from his recent affliction, is still under the necessity of taking care of his health, will succeed him. Lord Randolph Churchill is, no doubt, anxious to be received back into the fold, but whether a way will be found for him or not is doubtful. After his recent deliverance in favour of Cobdenite principles the Fair Traders, who are "popping-up again," would not rejoice to hear of his re-admission to the Cabinet, and in spite of what orthodox political economists may say, the believers in the new or, perhaps I should say the ancient or pre-repeal faith, are not altogether insignificant either in numbers or influence. They are not successful in outdoor demonstrations if their recent efforts in Hyde Park are the best they can do, and their deficiencies in this respect naturally attracted the attention of Lord Randolph who, living within a stone's throw of the Reformer's Tree, may be regarded as an expert in what are called popular manifestations. I understand that there is a tendency among the Fair Traders to make their movement a non-political one. I cannot help thinking they will make a mistake if they do this; as it is, they are able to exercise some, I do not say a very powerful, influence on the Conservative leaders. If they cut themselves adrift from parties they will stand a chance of losing the substance in their search for the shadow, for they will not then be in a position to influence very much the Conservative Party and not at all the Liberal Party. In saying this I assume that the Liberal Party will remain true to Free Trade principles, and of this there can be no possible doubt whatever.

The line adopted by two of our leading papers with respect to Mr. Chamberlain's appointment as Commissioner to the United States strikes intelligent foreigners no less than intelligent English men as slightly wanting in patriotism; but Mr. Chamberlain has only himself to thank for the hornet's nest that he has raised about his ears. It was somewhat bordering on the ludicrous for the *Daily News* to call upon Lord Salisbury to cancel Mr. Chamberlain's commission the day before he was to set sail for New York, and it is surprising that a respectable and responsible journal should have made such a suggestion at the eleventh hour, knowing, as it must have done, that the Prime Minister could not possibly comply with it. In certain quarters the hope prevailed up to the very last moment that Mr. Chamberlain, seeing the opposition that his remarks in Ulster and in Islington had excited, both in the United States and in Canada, would have found some pretext for retiring in favour of some less unpopular man. Lord Salisbury for one would have been delighted at such a result, but, of course, he could not propose to Mr. Chamberlain that he should withdraw. Those who know Mr. Chamberlain could hardly have been sincere in their belief that he would take such a step. Possibly the negotiations will end in failure and in terribly strained relations between the British and American Governments; possibly, as Mr. Goldwin Smith says in yesterday's *Times*, the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's views about commercial union will put on Canadian confederation "a strain which it will not long bear" and produce a political explosion; possibly, as a leading new Brunswick paper says, the indiscreet and needless utterances of the English Commissioner are calculated to make Canadians decide to settle their differences with America "by themselves without British interference"; perhaps it may be true, as the *Philadelphia Press* avers, that Canada will find it difficult to approve and the United States to "accept the conclusion Mr. Chamberlain may reach in the diplomatic conference whose business he has mixed up with the Irish issue without the slightest justification or excuse"; it may even be remotely true, as the *Toronto Globe* without any hesitation, and I should hope without much deliberation, affirms that "should the Commissioners fail to reach a settlement, or should the Senate baulk an agreement nothing can be more certain than that war between Great Britain and the United States can be avoided only by Great Britain abandoning Canada in a way that will for ever disgrace the British name." All this may be possible, but what is it compared with the dignity of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain? Mr. Chamberlain in spite of many admirable qualities has also some qualities which are not exactly admirable. A recollection of this fact would have prevented anybody supposing for a moment that Mr. Chamberlain would gracefully retire. Let us hope that, in spite of his indiscretions and the indignation they have aroused, a settlement satisfactory to all parties will be arrived at; but I fear the hope is a delusive one in the existing state of feeling across the Atlantic. Among Conservatives here there is a silence about Mr. Chamberlain and his mission, that is as significant as the censure of his opponents. Advocates of Imperial Unity are not pleased with the letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith to which I have alluded above, and angry Gladstonians say "what a pretty fellow this Goldwin Smith is! Here he is advocating a step which means separating Canada more than ever from the mother country, and yet he objects to any substantial concession being made to Ireland." If Mr. Goldwin Smith were perfectly frank perhaps he would confess that he was in favour of the complete union of the United States and Canada for pretty much the same reason that he is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. But geography is not everything.

The opposition to Lord Lytton's appointment to the Paris Embassy is being worked principally for party purposes. The redoubtable *Pall Mall* has taken the lead in denouncing Lord Salisbury's selection of you former Viceroy as Lord Lyons' successor, and yesterday afternoon quoted as "an interesting and independent estimate" of the new Ambassador something that the *Bombay Gazette* said about him when he was Governor-General of India. The authorship of the not very flattering description of his Lordship is attributed by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to Mr. J. M. Maclean, "now Tory M.P. for Oldham"; and I suppose his vote will be carefully watched when the threatened attack on the appointment is made in the House of Commons. But I doubt if the question will be seriously raised in Parliament. Lord Lytton is a *persona grata* to M. Grevy if he is not to Mr. Stead and after all it is more important that an Ambassador should be acceptable to the Government to which he is credited than to the editor of the most influential journal in the country to which he belongs. That Lord Lytton was not an ideal Governor-General of India many are prepared to admit who do not think he is unfitted for the Paris Embassy. In these days there is no chance of an Ambassador imitating the example of the late Lord Stratford de Radcliffe at a memorable period in his diplomatic career. Changed political and material conditions have altered all that, and an Ambassador now-a-days is little more than the mouthpiece of the Foreign Secretary. So far as the social functions of his Ambassadorial office are concerned Lord Lytton, assisted by his charming wife, may be expected to do all that is requisite. In private circles, especially those which include friends of officers of the Diplomatic Corps Lord Lytton's appointment is objected to, though on grounds different from those urged in the Liberal papers. It is contended that a slur has been cast upon the Corps by bringing back a man who had retired years ago and putting him in the coveted French Embassy over the heads of men who had been looking forward to this as the legitimate reward of a long and honourable career. I am inclined to think that Lord Salisbury has made a mistake from a party point of view, for though they may not have cared to protest against it the leading Unionists are by no means pleased with the appointment, Lord Hartington least of all, and it is contended that the Prime Minister has blundered by calling attention to the share he had in events which made Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty so odious in the eyes of some of the present supporters of the Government.

There is a good deal of sympathy expressed for Mrs. Langley *née* Miss Cass even by those who are not sorry that the trial of Endacott at the Old Bailey ended in the acquittal of the prisoner. It seems hard upon her that, after having in the supposed interests of the public been driven clearly against her will to prosecute the policeman, the whole of her past life should have been raked up in order to damage her character. The result was only to show that, like many young women of her class, she had been guilty of indiscreet flirtation in a manner that is not recognised in higher ranks of society; but nothing transpired to show that there was even a remote probability of her being in Regent Street on the night of her arrest for an immoral purpose. When the Solicitor-General was opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Justice Stephens stopped him from referring to Miss Cass's previous career; his Lordship apparently forgot that ruling when the young woman was in the hands of the counsel for the defence. The general opinion is that Endacott made a mistake and that he had not the manliness to admit it.

A matter of some interest to Bombay people was discussed at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a few days ago. The capture of the Chinese and Japanese markets by the cotton spinners of your great city has at length attracted the serious attention of the manufacturers of Lancashire who have determined to see whether anything can be done to restore the *statu quo ante Bombay*. The resolution adopted after an interesting discussion was as follows:—"That in view of the recent rapid increase of cotton spinning in India and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan' while at the same time there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." The mover of the resolution, Mr. J. C. Fielden, mentioned that fully one hundred millions of capital is invested in the cotton industry of Lancashire and that the wages paid average £23,000,000 per annum. He quoted some other interesting statistics bearing on the question for which I must refer your readers to the full report, which you will doubtless publish. There was not, as could hardly be expected, very much novelty in the arguments put forward to explain the success of Bombay over Lancashire, but your former fellow citizen, Mr. Bythell, effectually disposed of the contention that it was entirely or even mainly due to the Silver question. Mr. Fielden was scarcely correct when he observed that "in the whole history of the cotton trade since the introduction of the spindle and the power loom England had never been displaced before in a market where her goods went in upon equal terms with those of other nations." Mr. Fielden has apparently never heard of a report sent home from the Portuguese possessions in Africa by our Consul, Mr. O'Neill, in which he says that the once popular American shirtings and the products of the Lancashire looms have been driven out of the local markets because the Bombay manufacturers had made a "closer study of the wants and tastes of the natives through agents who reside upon the coast and know thoroughly their requirements." Of course, Portuguese Africa is not to be compared to China or Japan, but a straw will show which way the wind blows. Lancashire may even learn a lesson from Bombay.

Sir Henry Maine has no intention of giving up his seat in the Secretary of State's Council with its substantial remuneration for the honour of representing the University of Cambridge in Parliament.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN OFFICER.

An attempt to murder a British Artillery Officer at Kirkee is briefly reported in yesterday's *Deccan Herald*. It appears that on Saturday morning a sepoy named Kisson, of No. 2 Mountain Battery, pointed a loaded pistol at Lieutenant Disdale, an Officer attached to the Battery, and deliberately fired at him. The bullet, however, missed its mark, and the Officer was unhurt. So soon as he had committed the outrage the sepoy decamped and has not since been seen or heard of. No reason is assigned for the dastardly act.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

The Bombay Extension Committee having completed its labours, the Government has issued the following Resolution:—

No. 658 C. W.—1851 of 1887.

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 19th Nov. 1887.

Read—Report, dated 31st October 1887, by the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 132 C. W.—371, dated 5th March 1887, and subsequent Resolutions, to consider and report upon the future extension of the City of Bombay.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record the sense of his appreciation of the very able manner in which the Committee have given effect to the wishes of Government in the preparation of this most interesting and valuable report.

2. The cordial thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Chairman and to the Members of the Committee, as well as to those gentlemen who assisted them, for the great labour and care they have bestowed on this most important inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council will take the several suggestions of the Committee into serious consideration.

WALTER C. HUGHES,
Under-Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

H. H. the Maharaja Takhutsinghjee, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, arrived at the Grant Road Station yesterday morning by special train. His Highness was accompanied by Dr. Barjorjee Byramjee, Madowsing Ramabhoy, his private secretary, and some fifty followers. A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 4th Bombay Rifles with band and colours paraded outside the railway station facing the entrance to the up line platform, under the command of a native officer. Mr. J. Campbell, Acting Collector of Bombay, attended as a deputation on behalf of Government to receive his Highness. A large crowd of wealthy native gentlemen assembled at the station, among whom were observed Prince Saumtaingjee, Messrs. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Darashaw R. Chichgur, Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, Veerchund Deepchund, Dharrumsey Morarjee Gokuldas, Narrotum Morarjee Gokuldas, Javerlal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Oomer Jamal, Cummulsey Premjee, Manchadhanker Jewanram, Ghellabhoy Harridass, Vandrawundass Purshotumdass, and Shewshunker P. Mehta. The special train which conveyed his Highness and suite consisting of one saloon carriage, one second class and three third class carriages, steamed into the station about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the Ahmedabad mail train. His Highness, accompanied by Dr. Barjorjee Byramjee and Madowsing Ramabhoy, his private secretary, was escorted by Mr. J. Campbell to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. Manchershaw M. Bhownuggree at Mahaluxmee, wither those forming his Highness's party followed him in other carriages. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of his arrival.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

This year there are over three thousand candidates for the Matriculation examination which commenced yesterday in the five centres appointed for the convenience of students, namely Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Belgaum. Half the number of the boys, 1,577, have elected to be examined in Bombay, and an extensive mandap has been erected for them close to the Marine Lines Station. The selection of the site is unfortunate, and it has already given rise to complaints. Being in very close proximity to the railway station, the attention of the candidates is liable to be distracted by the noise of the trains passing by every ten or fifteen minutes. The boys will have to go through a fiery ordeal in something more than a metaphorical sense. The roof of the shed is made up of two thin layers of cloth, through which one could mark the progress of the sun with painful distinctness. The covering might have been made much thicker, in order to make a necessarily restricted area, in which 1,500 boys are congregated together, as cool as it could possibly be. The structure is bounded on the east by the railway station running parallel to it through its length, while all the other sides have been "protected" by walls of cloth which are meant to serve as a protection from the sun and the wind. But we fear that these advantages have been secured at the expense of proper ventilation, and it is a question whether the closing up of the mandap on all the sides was an absolutely necessary evil. It is a fortunate circumstance that the boys will be examined each day in one subject only, from 2 to 5 p.m., with the exception of Friday, which will be the last day, when they will have to be engaged from 10 a.m. to 5 in the afternoon, with an hour's interval between one paper and another. As usual, each boy will have a separate chair and table for himself. The space between the seats is sufficient for the overseers, about 26 in all, to move about, and we believe it is also sufficient to prevent the possibility of boys looking into their neighbours' "copy." We are informed that the University authorities had asked the permission of Government to hold the examination on the Oval, but that the permission was refused, and the present site was allowed them for the purpose. There are about two dozen girls, they are all Europeans, with the exception of one Parsi, who have come forward this year to submit to the test, and they have been considerately accommodated in the University Hall. It may be noted that a son of the Chief of Aundh, in the Satara district, is one of the candidates who have come to Bombay for the examination.

MONDAY NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Cannot the University officials make any better arrangements for supplying drinking water to the candidates for the Matriculation examination? It was only supplied to the Hindus, whilst the others were left to nourish their thirst. What with the heat and the worry, the want of water was sadly felt by us. It is to be hoped that we shall be better treated for the next four days.—Yours, &c.,

A CANDIDATE.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the resolution passed at a recent special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation to the effect that Rs. 1,23,733, out of the surplus revenue of last year, should be set apart for the full-metalling of 35 roads in the city, it seems to me, that, although such improvements may be needed, some portion of the surplus revenue should have been set apart for the construction of better footpaths those in most parts of the city, even on the main roads, being in a deplorably bad condition. The improvements of roads is undoubtedly a step in the right direction and will be a boon to those who drive; but surely some consideration should be shown for the walking public who cannot afford to drive. Every one must have noted, who cared to do so, that the larger majority of the walking public use the roads in preference to the footpaths, the former being so much more even and pleasanter to walk upon than the latter.

If the footpaths were properly made, the police could with reason confine the foot passengers to the footpaths which exist, and many accidents and much of the unpleasantness to the driving public might be avoided. I am sure that many citizens of Bombay will agree with me in what I have said, and hope with me that some steps will be speedily taken to avoid the footpaths being termed a disgrace to Bombay.—

&c.,

Bombay, 15th Nov., 1887.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. O'BRIEN.

The Recorder of the county of Cork on Monday, Oct. 31, heard the appeals of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. J. Mandaville against the sentences of three months' and two months' imprisonment respectively passed upon them by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Stokes, Resident Magistrates, at Mitchelstown, on September 6th last. The Court sat at Middleton, and Mr. O'Brien during his journey and on arrival there was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. All the streets of Middleton, except those converging on the Court-house, were crowded. All the public-houses were closed by special order of the Magistrates, with the exception of one or two that were permitted to accommodate travellers, and all the shops were closed "as a mark of respect to Wm. O'Brien." A company of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlandres, a troop of the 3rd Hussars, and a large force of police kept the streets clear round the Court-house, the arrangements for the preservation of the peace being under the direction of Captain Stokes, Divisional Resident Magistrate. Mr. O'Brien entered the Court-house shortly after twelve o'clock, when a considerable number of prominent local clergymen, politicians, and others were gathered in the building.

After a short dispute between the Crown agent, Mr. Carson, and Mr. O'Brien, the latter said he was unrepresented by counsel, explaining that he adopted this course because he should be a hypocrite if he pretended to have the smallest ground whatever that he should have an unprejudiced trial.

After hearing the case for the Crown, and pointing out that Mr. O'Brien declined to proceed with his defence, the Recorder said "Nothing would gratify me more than to know that Mr. O'Brien was not guilty of this charge, and to know that it could not be proved against him. But these depositions establish, beyond all question of doubt, that the words used by Mr. O'Brien were words clearly calculated to incite the people to resist the authorities executing the decrees of the Superior Court. That is an offence against common law, and it is an offence against the code of every country under the sun. Unless the decrees of the Courts of Law can be carried out, the existence of those Courts of Law would be absurd. I have not the slightest doubt of Mr. O'Brien's sincerity in the course he has pursued, and that he is actuated by patriotic motives, but I have nothing to do with a man's motives. I have simply to ascertain what the law is, and if the evidence establishes plainly and clearly a violation of the law, I am a mere machine to pronounce the decision of the Court. I regret to say that I am obliged to confirm the decision of the Magistrates.

A HUBBUB.

Mr. Carson then rose to proceed with the second case of Mr. O'Brien, and while he was reciting the circumstances of the case Mr. O'Brien got up from his seat and walked towards the door of the Court-house, carrying with him a bouquet which had been presented to him by Mrs. Dunles, the wife of a solicitor of Middleton, his object being, apparently, to see some friend who was outside. He had not gone half-a-dozen steps when he was stopped at the back of the dock by District-Inspector Creagh, of Middleton, who told him that he could not leave the Court. Mr. O'Brien attempted to push past the officer, declaring that he had a perfect right to leave the Court if he pleased, so long as he had not been given into custody. Inspector Creagh, however, firmly declined to allow Mr. O'Brien to proceed, and the noise of the altercation brought Mr. Harrington from the body of the Court. He interfered on his friend's behalf, and challenged the legality of the arrest, maintaining that the hon. member for North-East Cork was perfectly entitled to go where he pleased until the warrant was made out for his arrest. The officer was uninfluenced by his remarks, however, and Mr. Harrington, rushing back to the solicitors' table, interrupted Mr. Carson's statement, and (addressing the Recorder somewhat excitedly) said he had to call attention to a flagrant contempt of Court which was being perpetrated by the police officers there, in the shape of an attempt to detain illegally his friend Mr. O'Brien. He maintained that so long as the warrant was not signed his friend had a perfect right to leave the Court. The Recorder replied that he was sorry the defendant had been incommoded, but he feared he could not be allowed to leave. Mr. Harrington pursued his argument further, and Mr. Carson combated the assertions of Mr. Harrington. The noise and confusion caused by the altercation between Mr. O'Brien and the police at the back of the Court still continued, and several of Mr. O'Brien's friends had joined in the struggle, including Mr. Dillon and Dr. Tanner, M. P. The Recorder ultimately acceded to the application of Mr. Harrington, and declared that, upon the grounds he had stated, Mr. O'Brien was entitled to be set at liberty.

A SCANDALOUS SCENE OF RIOT AND CONFUSION.

Tremendous cheers greeted this pronouncement, and a demand was immediately made by the bystanders for Mr O'Brien's release. But Mr Creagh retained him, and in the midst of the noise a loud r

the ordinary prison cells on the third floor of the prison, where the door was soon clanged upon him. The cell is eighteen feet long by six feet wide. The highest point of the roof is eleven feet from the floor. Running along one side of the wall of this cell is the "plank bed." In a corner hangs a piece of board on a hinge, which, when turned up, serves as a table. A small wooden seat completes the furniture of the apartment. After some time bread and milk were left in the cell. The chaplain, Dr. M'Alroy, P.P., arrived at the prison about noon; and on asking to see the list of the prisoners, learned for the first time that M. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville had been transferred to Tullamore jail. He at once proceeded to Mr. O'Brien's cell, where he found him quite cheerful, and with his mind made up to face the worst, so long as strength or life remains, that prison life may have in store for him. The chaplain remained with him for more than half an hour, and afterwards visited Mr. Mandeville, who was in the best of spirits. During the day Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville remained in their cells, and were not asked to go into the exercise yard with the prison criminals. Mr. O'Brien rea-serted that, in the event of the governor wishing to enforce any of the prison regulations to which he had objected, it should be done in the presence of the prison doctor and the Catholic chaplain. The chaplain informed the governor of this wish, and added that he would require to have information of any attempt of the kind being made. At the meeting of the Tallamore Dispensary Committee yesterday the following resolutions were adopted: —"That we hereby condemn the conduct of the Government in consigning Mr. O'Brien to a prison, and we characterise it as an act of barbarous malignity towards a political opponent. We assure the noble prisoner of our warmest love and sympathy, and of our steadfast determination to persevere in our efforts to advance the cause for which he suffers; that we call upon the visiting justices, the doctor, and other prison officials to be careful in their treatment of Mr. O'Brien M.P., Mr. Hayden, and the other political prisoners, as to ensure that their lives may be safe during their imprisonment, and their health unimpaired on their release. We warn them that the eyes of the whole Irish race at home and abroad will be on them, and that they will be called to a strict account should any unfortunate consequence occur." It is stated that Mr. O'Brien still refuses to don the prison garb. The governor has asked instructions from Dublin, but has received no reply yet. Mr. O'Brien is in excellent spirits. The representatives of the *Daily News* and the New York *Sun*, and Mr. T. G. Gill, M.P., are in Tullamore, but they have been refused an interview with Mr. O'Brien.

THE DYNAMITERS.

THREATENED RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS.

The New York *Tribune* states that many Fenians in America declare that the ship on which Detective-Inspector Moser recently returned to England took two "avengers," furnished either with bombs or with money to buy them. A person named M'Crynkol, who claims to have been the first to attempt explosions in England, states that Mr. Balfour may as well "look out," as he has had as narrow an escape as the late Mr. Forster. If Mr. O'Brien should be imprisoned, and the police who fired at the mob at Mitchelstown remain unpunished, M'Crynkol declares the dynamite party will take action.

The *Liverpool Courier* furnishes some additional particulars of the Clan-na-Gael plots, and the recent movements of the agents of that organization. It says:—

From a reliable source we have obtained information about the startling programme the Clan-na-Gael intended to carry out. Captain Melville, whose name was introduced in the inquest on Cohen, is well known in Liverpool. He was here in this city about nine months ago. He is a military-looking man, between forty and fifty years of age, and formerly served in the United States army. While here he stayed at a lodging-house in Gildart-street. He appeared to be well supplied with funds, and paid a considerable sum as balance of an account connected with the defence of Cunningham and Burton, convicted in London of attempting to blow up the Tower and Houses of Parliament. At the time of Melville's visit to Liverpool there were eleven other members of the Clan-na-Gael, among them being one of the leaders named Quinn. Their movements were reported to the police, and the authorities made a raid upon nine houses in the city where Melville and his confederates were lodging. An extraordinary incident took place at one of these police visits. One of the detectives was detailed off to ransack drawers in the house. He pulled out a drawer in a secretaire and partially searched it. If he had pulled the drawer, out altogether he would have made a startling discovery, for between the woodwork of the drawer were secreted documents of a very incriminating character, including the constitution of the proposed Irish Republic and the rules of the Clan-na-Gael.

In another haunt of the dynamiters in Liverpool were secreted a number of revolvers and knives brought over from America. The authorities had no reason to doubt from the information they received that this band of desparadoes had come over to arrange a series of dynamite explosions and outrages in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Cardiff. These dynamiters were not known to have the sightest communication with any of the Home Rule or Nationals party in Liverpool. Melville and his confederates, finding that their plans had become known to the police, made a hasty departure from Liverpool; Melville Quinn, and others making their escape to Belgium whence they took steamer to New York.

The knowledge that the police were thoroughly informed of their plans caused the greatest consternation among the dynamite party. The revelation, however, was merely a repetition of the old story of Irish conspiracy. One of the most active of the body kept the police thoroughly posted. This iuformer resided in the north end of Liverpool. The dynamitards discovered who had turned traitor, and the informer thought it desirable to leave the city. Associated with Cunningham and Burton was a well-known dynamitard named Lyons. While staying in London previously to the dynamite explosions, Lyons passed himself off as a Jew and paid court to a Miss Levy, who resided in the neighbourhood of Middlesex-street and who was killed in the terrible catastrophe in the Jewish theatre in London some time ago. Lyons was kuown to be a desperate fellow, and frequently went about disguised as a female. He was known to be near the crypt at Westminster at the time of the explosion, and is believed to have concealed some of the dynamite about his attire. The police, after the outrages, were in close pursuit, and nearly captured him. However by the assistance of London confederates he got on board a steamer at Southampton, went to Brussels, from thence to Havre, and from the latter place to New York. For some time the police have lost sight of this man. The revelations in connection with Cohen have again brought his name under the notice of the authorities. People in Liverpool who have read the description of the dead man, and who knew Lyons, say there is a remarkable similarity between the two men. This is a matter which the authorities may make further inquiry about.

The secrecy with which the dynamite faction conduct their operations is well known. The late Mr. Quelch, solicitor, of Liverpool, was one of their confidants, and was for a time retained as their legal adviser in cases in which dynamitards got into trouble. For this purpose there was no lack of money coming plentifully from New York. Mr. Quelch got his fees and instructions in a most mysterious manner. The practice was for him to receive a private note telling him to proceed to Birmingham on a certain day, to stand near the Town Hall, and, if spoken to by a man with a book under his arm, to communicate with him. The last occasion that Mr. Quelch went on these mysterious missions was a short time before his death, when he went to Birmingham and there met the mysterious stranger, who gave him money and instructions for the defence of M'Dermott, who, it will be remembered, before he went to America and became associated with the dynamitards, was private secretary to Father Nugent on a lecturing tour, and whom he defrauded of a very considerable sum of money. On M'Dermott being discharged from the police of Liverpool, he proceeded to France, and news has been received that he died recently at Toulouse from a virulent attack of fever.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

An important sale of autographs has recently taken place in New York. A letter by Martha Washington fetched 30*l.*, which was the hightest price of the sale. A page and a half of Dickens' MS., went for 6*l.*; one by Washington Irving, a page of the "Life of Washington," for 6*l.* 10*s.*; and one of Thomas Hood for 2*l.* 8*s.*; Bryant's MS., address at the unveiling of the Morse statue in Central Park realised 4*l.* 10*s.*; a letter by Berengel, 1*l.* 10*s.*; a letter by Cariyle, 6*l.*; and one by Coleridge, 2*l.* 8*s.* A letter from Charles Lamb to Mrs. Novello brought 6*l.*; a single page, written by the unfortunate "L. E. L.," 3*l.* 8*s.*; two letters by Longfellow, 7*l.*; one by Dr. Johnson, 4*l.*; Lowell's MS. of "The Fountain of Youth," 5*l.* 4*s.*; two letters of Edgar Allan Poe, 15*l.*; one by Popo, 2*l.* 12*s.*; one by Harriet Beecher Stowe, 4*l.*; a poem of eight lines by Wordsworth, 5*l.* 12*s.*; while two pieces by Cruickshank went for 26*l.* Among generals and statesmen, Lafayette bore off the honours. Two of Washington's letters brought 10*l.* each, and three others 4*l.* each; but a letter by Lafayette in English addressed to Alexander Hamilton, realised 20. A letter by Benjamin Franklyn fetched 14*l.*, and a good specimen of Daniel Webster, 8*l.* The signature of George IV. brought 1*l.* 2*s.*, and that of Queen Victoria 1*l.* 12*s.*

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.

The *Journal des Débats* refers as follows to the appointment of Lord Lytton to succeed Lord Lyons as Ambasmder in Paris:—

"An Italian statesman speaking of an Ambassador accredited for more than 20 years to the same Government, added that he had ended by becoming a Ministerialist, whoever might be the Minister conducting foreign affairs. Lord Lyons has never been a Ministerialist in France; but, living amid Frenchmen for so many years, he had adopted of our manners, tastes, and temper all that an Englishman of the purest English blood could adopt. He did not moreover require a very long stay in France to love her; and our country will ever be grateful to him for having shown her, in days of misfortune, so touching a sympathy, when the abandonment was growing greater and greater. Since then there have been alternations of coldness and intimacy between France and England; but Lord Lyons' relations with our Government were never affected by them, and we are convinced that if anything could mitigate the sadness which he cannot fail to feel at his retirement it is the certainty of leaving the relations of England and France much more cordial than they have leng been.

"Lord Lytton, his successor, is no stranger to us. He has already held under Lord Lyons the post of First Secretary of the English Embassy, and has there learut a tradition which everybody would be happy to see him continue. He will find at Paris a friendly reception, which will render easy the agreeable task of maintaining the relations between the two Western Powers on the footing of serious and mutual esteem on which they have just been placed. The more or less bitter criticisms called forth by his appointment in some of the chief London newspapers will have no echo here. It will be enough for us to find that he has remained the intelligent and Liberal 'Grand Seigneur' whom we have known, as also the distinguished diplomatist whom a long career has enabled to study on the spot nearly all the questions agitating the world, and to treat them in a fair and friendly spirit."

MANCHESTER, INDIA, AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Oct. 31, complaints were made that Indian spinners were displacing Lancashire spinners in the Far East, and the following resolution was adopted:—

That in view of the recent very rapid increase of cotton spinning in India and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while at the same time there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire. The President of the Chamber (Mr. Gaddum) promised that the inquiry would be as full and complete as possible.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in an article commenting on this resolutions, says:—

The statistics illustrating the progress of this new industry are almost startling. For all India the figures within our reach do not extend further back than the year 1876. There were then in the mills of the dependency 1,100,112 spindles. The progress since has been constant, the total reaching in June of the present year 2,421, 290 spindles. So encouraging, too, is the present condition of the industry that six or seven new mills are projected. Nor is this all; for while in 1879 (the earliest year for which particulars of the consumption of cotton are given) the quantity used per spindle was 72 lb., it has risen this year to 117 lb. We have thus the clearest evidence, not only of a very largo extension of machinery, but also of greatly increased efficiency. Of the total number of spindles in India—namely, 2,421,290—not fewer than 1,779,220 are at work in Bombay, and as we have statistics of the Bombay mills going back to 1865 it will be interesting to note the progress accomplished from that year until now. In 1865 there were thirteen mills in Bombay, having 285,524 spindles. Up to 1872 the growth though steady was slow. In 1872 the number of mills was fifteen, and of spindles 367,036. Next year there were eighteen mills and 450,156 spindles. Thus the growth within nine years was 164,632 spindles, or at the rate of 10,325 spindles per annum. Now it is remarkable that in 1873 the French Mint Laws were suspended, and the great divergence between the values of silver and gold began. What has been the rate of progression since then? There are now, as we have stated, 1,779,220 spindles in Bombay. The increase within the last fourteen years has therefore been 1,329,064 spindles, or at the rate of 94, 933 spindles per annum. The growth has been in fact more than five times as rapid since 1873 as it was before. Is there any connection of the nature of cause and effect between the changes in the Indian and English standards of value and this greatly accelerated rate of progress? That is a question which is not only interesting in itself, but is obviously of very great importance in its bearing upon one of the largest industries of this country. It concerns very closely all who are engaged in the business of cotton spinning here, whether employers or workpeople: and since there are many careful and experienced observers among us who hold that the monetary disturbance in question has had a very powerful influence in stimulating the cotton spinning industry of India, it is obviously very desirable that the question should be thoroughly examined and if possible set at rest. Very probably it will be found that other causes have contributed to bring about the changes with which we are dealing, and if so it will be useful to have these clearly set forth.

Without in any way anticipating the proposed inquiry, should it be undertaken, we may with advantage consider one or two obvious circumstances which seem to point decisively to monetary disturbance as one very efficient factor in the stimulation of Indian cotton spinning. For some years after the divergence between the relative values of gold and silver began it was generally believed that all that had happened was a fall in the value of the latter. This was assumed throughout the inquiry conducted in 1875-76 by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on "the Depreciation of Silver." It is now pretty clear, however, that what has happened is a rise in the value of gold. This conclusion is supported by a remarkable concurrence of evidence drawn from two quite different points of view. In India we find that since 1874 the purchasing power of silver—that is to say, its value in relation to commodities generally—has altered very little. In relation to gold it has altered very widely, for while in that year a sovereign could have been bought for 10 rupees, it cannot now be obtained for less than 14 rupees. In England we find that the value of silver as measured in gold has declined to very nearly the same extent as have commodities. Still more striking is the fact pointed out by Mr. Barbour, late Financial Secretary to the Government of India, that in 1877, and again in 1880 and in 1882, when a temporary rally took place in English prices of commodities, there was also a temporary rally in the price of silver in London. Other considerations which need not at present be mentioned confirm the theory—now very generally accepted—that the disturbance consists mainly, if not entirely, in a rise in the purchasing power of gold. Now what effect has this change produced upon the respective positions of the Indian and the English cotton spinner? So far as the raw material is concerned it can have had no appreciable influence whatever. For although the English producer whose yarn is sold in the Eastern markets receives through the fall in exchange which has accompanied these movements less English money than he would have obtained if they had not occurred, he has some compensation in the reduction in the sterling price of raw cotton which the fall in exchange has occasioned. But how about the other items in the cost of production? In wages he has secured a slight reduction; but there remain taxes, rates, the charge for depreciation of mills and machinery, and some other items, which, though nominally the same as stated in money, are really much heavier in consequence of the enhanced purchasing power of the sovereign. Thus in order to provide for the payment of wages, rates, taxes, land carriage, and some other charges, he has to sell more of his yarn than before. On the other hand, all these items in the expenditure of the Indian spinner remain unaltered by the monetary disturbance. The case stands thus then:—The appreciation of gold has practically enhanced the cost of production to the English spinner, while it has in no way affected his Indian competitor. And let no one say that this is a trifling matter. The proportion of the cost of producing a pound of 20's yarn falling under the heads of wages, rates, taxes, carriage, and other irreducible items is probably not less than a penny. Now if all these had been diminished in the same proportion as the prices of commodities generally have fallen, the expense of spinning that particular "count" of yarn would certainly have been lessened to the extent of at least ½d. per lb., and probably more. But in these days of narrow margins even so apparently small a difference as this is quite sufficient when steadily maintained to turn the scale in favour of India. And the evil does not end here, because the constant fluctuations in exchange since the link of the French Mint law was broken have necessitated a system of insurance carried on through the medium of the Eastern exchange banks, and this has of course imposed a new charge upon the shipment of yarn from England to the Far East which is unnecessary in the case of shipments from India. Still further, we do not yet know that we are at the end of the appreciation movement. Mr. Sauerbeck's careful investigations show that prices in England are still declining, his averages for the first nine months of this year revealing a lower level than has been seen for more than one hundred years. But, apart altogether from the currency controversy, it must be admitted that the wonderful and still continual progress of the Bombay spinning industry is a matter of very serious concern to Lancashire. The Manchester Chamber has hitherto held a high position as an intelligent guardian of the interest of this great and populous district, and it will, we believe, be acting in a manner worthy of its excellent traditions if it cordially takes in hand and resolutely prosecutes the investigation now proposed. It may be added, too, that any conclusion to which the Board of the Chamber might be led after adequate inquiry would receive great consideration at the hands of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, which has devoted a good deal of thought to the effect of recent currency disturbances upon the export trade of India.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Admiral Jaureguiberry, who for three or four years has been a well-abused man in the Opportanist and Clerical journals, has died in Paris at the age of seventy-two. He was abused simply because he stood in the way at the Marine Ministry of those who wanted to treat the Hovas as mere semi-human beings, with none of the rights which civilized people claim. The Admiral held that they were a very intelligent race, had got hold of high religious truth, and that France would serve her interests best by trying to secure their affection by respecting their rights and courting their friendship. He incurred the hostility of those politicians generally who wanted to float companies in Madagascar. The Admiral in his old age was an Evangelical Protestant. With M. de Freycinet he saw what he called the hand of God in the events of 1870 and 1871. There were coinciding events that no human provision, or courage, or skill, could have helped, and they all ran in the same direction. The services which Admiral (then Captain) Jaureguiberry rendered as an artillery officer in the army of the Loire are chronicled in the *Daily News* war correspondence for 1870. Although he showed such organizing ability, such constancy of purpose, such bravery, and such thorough loyalty to the Republic, his services were forgotten. He was too much the Puritan in habit and feeling to be in touch with the politicians who have been at the top since M. Thiers died, and they treated his notions about consistency in Republican doctrine and practise in Madagascar as the fancies of a religious fanatic, estimable in his private life, but unfit for public affairs. Admiral Jaureguiberry was a warm admirer of Gordon, whose acquaintance he made in the Crimea and renewed in China. He was Minister of Marine in the Duclerc Cabinet, and was a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

TRADE COMPETITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Consular reports from the neutral markets of the world continue to be uncomfortable reading for British merchants and manufacturer. That from Valparaiso remarks that, while the clearances of nitrate of soda are nominally to England, the ships go to an English port in the Channel for orders, and that fully two-thirds of those cargoes go to German or other Continental ports. A return trade between Germany and Chili is thus produced. The Germans are also able to pay better prices for hides than the English, and, further, they appear to work the metals got from Chili more advantageously than the private smelters in England. The Consul at Erzeroum reports that a German merchant has just passed through Kharput on his way to Mosoul, with the intention of establishing commercial houses both there and at Diarbekir, and a third German house would probably be also established at Kharput. He considers this an important movement from a commercial point of view, which may in time affect the British commerce in this country. Such pioneering is no longer the speciality of the British merchant. Now the German goes first; and when, ten years after we discover what is thought to be a new spot, a German is found long established and ready to sell his properties to English syndicates or joint-stock companies.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

When the last mail left Europe there was great activity in Catholic circles in Rome on account of the Pope's Jubilee, as it was desired that the demonstrations should be truly Catholic—that is, universal, and not without a political character. It is wished that some reigning prince should be present and it seems certain that the Emperor of Brazil will assist at the pontifical mass to be celebrated by the Pope on New Year's-day. The Nuncios in Spain, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary are also active in this respect. An appeal has been made to the Secretary of State that the whole diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See should also be present. None will be absent, not even the Protestant Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia. The mass, however, is not to be celebrated in St. Peter's, and the regrets therefore are universal. Instead, the Hall of the Loggia of St. Peter's is being transformed for the purpose, at a great expense. It is the Hall of Benedictions for the Pope used to bless the people from its central balcony. This hall served as a church when the last saints were canonised, but the expense then was nothing compared with what will be incurred now for the splendid decorations, the tribunes for the princes and diplomatic corps, &c. St. Peter's as a church is now definitively abandoned. The grandest of Christian temples will become a mere museum or promenade. Almost all the Bishops of the Catholic Church will come to Rome on this occasion, and certainly no Italian Bishops will be missing. It is asserted that the Pope, in his Encyclical letter, will protest against the law for the abolition of the tithes. The present tribulations of the Church will also be the subject of all the discourses and addresses. In a letter to the Pope, the Bishops of India express the hope that his Holiness's troubles in his Vatican prison will soon come to an end.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE FERDINAND.

The Bulgarian authorities are (a Sophia telegram says) making active inquiries regarding the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, M. Stambouloff, and M. Natchevitch. The man arrested at Varna on a charge of being implicated in the conspiracy is a Montenegrin. In his examination before the magistrate he declared that he had been sent by the Slav committee at Odessa to organize an attempt on the lives of the Prince and his two Ministers, for which he was to receive from the committee the sum of 5,000 napoleons, and was further promised an important post in Russia. The attempt was to have been made on the day of the opening of the Sobranje. M. Stambouloff has received a number of threatening letters from foreign countries—among others, it is stated, one bearing the Meran post-mark and signed "A Russian Prince," which was couched in the most violent language and concluded by expressing a hope "that the Premier would be subjected to the most horrible tortures to expiate his treason towards the sacred mother-country of the Slav race." The Government has received assurances from Service that Bulgarian emigrants willbe kept away from the frontier and that all emigrants have already been compelled to withdraw into the interior of the country.

A large group of deputies have decided (the Sophia correspondent of the *Daily News* says) to arraign M. Karaveloff and two other members before the Sobranje for having taken part in the attempt against Prince Alexander on the 21st of August last year. The proceedings are likely to make a great sensation.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.	
Mr J P Grant, B C S	Mr T R Desai, Bo
The Rev W Clark, B	Lt-Gen A Carnegy, Bo S C
Mr J F Somers-Eve, M	Mr G L E Mathias, Indian
Col S F M T Grant, MSC	Marine

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F Goulding, B, 6 mo	Capt C B Brownlow, BSC, 1 mo
Mr F H McLoughlin, B, 3 mo	Brig-Surg G S Sutherland, M D, B, 182 days
Mr J C Ledger, B, till 26th Dec, 1887	Surg S Little, M D, B, 3 mo
Mr H W Harris, B, to be on furlough for 14 months, instead of the commutation of leave previously sanctioned.	Mr H W Foster, M C S, 6 mo
	Mr G F Nepean-Smith, M 2 mo
Lt-Col E N Peters, R Eng, 1 mo	Lt-Col G Lecky, M S C, 6 mo
Lt-Col W C Ramsden, B Inf, 2 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Maj T J Bailey, B S C	Lieut W N M Cooke, MSC
Lieut W A Cairnes, R B Eng	Lieut E M Reed, M S C
Surg G H D Gimlette, B	Capt J Monteith, Bo S C
Col W C Plant, M S C	Lieut C E Mardall, Bo SC
Lt-Col J G D Walker, M Cav	Staff Com T C Pascoe, B N
Capt J H Ansley, M S C	Mr W Barker, Telegraph Department.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT ON HIS IRISH EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt addressed a large meeting in connection with the Home Rule Union in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, on November 3, where he gave an interesting account of his Irish experiences:—

He stated that he had gone over to Ireland as the properly appointed representative of the Home Rule Union, and that he had been instructed to attend as many public meetings in that country as he could, in order in the first place to express the sympathy of Englishmen with the causes of liberty in Ireland, and I secondly to urge upon the people of Ireland, in spite of their great wrongs and sufferings, to still have patience and to abstain from crime and outrage (hear, hear); to be present at evictions for the purpose of reporting upon the coaduct of the police and to take note of foul play; and, thirdly, to watch the public trials, which were frequently mere mockeries. (Hear, hear.) In the latter case he hoped by his presence to be able to exercise a little wholesome intimidation upon those who were intrusted with the administration of the law, and to prevent the law being abused. Having given an account of his journey over to Ireland and of his accidental meeting with Mr. W. O'Brien at his hotel, he said that, at the request of the latter gentleman, he had accompanied him on his celebrated midnight ride to Woodford, where Mr. O'Brien had in a dramaitic way burnt the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. Having returned to Dublin, he heard of the evictions taking place at Woodford, that resistance was being offered by the tenants, and that a girl's head had been broken open by a crowbar. ("Shame.") He then returned to Woodford, but on his arrival found that the evictions had ceased. Finding some other English gentlemen on the spot, he arranged with them that they should hold a Home Rule Union meeting for the purpose of protesting against the cruelty of the evictions and of urging the people to refrain from violence. The Government appeared to have believed that that meeting was only a meeting of the National League in disguise, and to his surprise it was proclaimed. He thereupon wrote the following letter, copies of which he sent to Mr. Byrne, the Divisional Magistrate, and to Colonel Frere, in command of a company of the Scotch Fusiliers, who had been brought into the town, together with 150 constabulary, to assist in suppressing the meeting:—

"Woodford, Sunday morning, Oct. 23, 1887.

"Sir,—It having been announced to me that the meeting of the Home Rule Union advertised for this afternoon has been proclaimed at Dublin Castle, this is to inform you that I do not recognize the right of the Lord Lieutenant to interfere with a meeting convened by orderly Englishmen, loyal subjects of her Majesty, for an orderly and loyal purpose As chairman of the meeting, I shall appear in my place at the hour named, and shall use my full authority to makematters pass quietly and with decorum. I guarantee the moderate language of the speakers, who are to be all Englishmen, and, if uninterfered with by the police, the good conduct of the audience. On the other hand, I give you fair notice that on you and on your men will rest the full responsibility of any breach of the peace, should you seek by forcible means to disperse the meeting. I hold you personally responsible for any wanton attack on the unarmed crowd, and I warn you, in dealing with the speakers, that there will be ladies as well as gentlemen present on the platform.

"Since writing the above I have seen the terms of the proclamation, and notice with surprise that a sworn information has been laid before the Lord Lieutenant to the effect that the object of the meeting to be held to-day will be 'intimidation and interference with, and resistance to, the administration and enforcement of the law, and that the said meeting will cause alarm and terror' (I quote the words of the proclamation) and will produce a breach of the peace.' I need hardly say that the meeting of the Home Rule Union—a purely political organization—convened by me, had and has no such purpose, its object being, on the contrary, to encourage the unfortunate victims of Lord Clanricarde's rapacity to a steadfast and patient endurance of their wrongs, which cannot now be of long duration, and to excite the indignation of civilised humanity against the scandalous travesty of law and justice exhibited in this neighbourhood, and the details of which, in their full indignity to her Majesty's authority, no one should be better acquainted with than yourself. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Wilfried Scawen Blunt, Chairman of the meeting.

"To the Officer in command of the Constabulary, Woodford."

In the exercise of what he had always understood to be the right of an Englishman, he determined to hold the meeting in spite of the proclamation, and it was through no feeling of cowardice that he allowed his wife to accompany him. As a proof that he had no ill intent in holding the meeting he had prepared the following resolution for discussion:—"That this meeting expresses its heartfelt sympathy with Lord Clanricarde's tenants in the suffering they have undergone, and records a hope that the action of the English people will enable them shortly to obtain that justice to which they are entitled." Mr. Blunt, in describing the encounter at the meeting, which was held in a private enclosed field, said that, although he did not intend to leave the platform except under arrest, he had no intention to enter into a struggle with the police, and had he been arrested he should have gone quietly with the constable. Mr. Bryne, however, ordered the platform to be cleared, and Mr. Byrne himself caught him behind and pushed him on to the ground. The police then according, to their usual custom, proceeded to baton those who were present, and finding the platform unguarded he and Lady Blunt again mounted it, when they were again cleared off by the police, all of them falling head over heels on to the ground. Mr. Byrne seized Lady Blunt by the throat with both hands, and using the old trick of the police, he thrust his thumbs under her neck and nearly throtted her. ("Shame.") It was at this movement that he used the expression, "Are you all such d——d cowards that not one of you dare to arrest me?" (Cheers.) He was then taken into custody, and on the way to the police-court the police batoned the prisoner of the field in which the meeting was held because he cheered him. ("Shame") His trial was a mere mockery, inasmuch as the magistrates did not know whether they were acting under the Crime Act or under the common law. (Laughter.) If his sentence of three months' imprisonment were to be carried into effect we would have his head shaved, his beard cut off, be compelled to sleep upon a plank bed, to wear a prison dress" and to submit to many other indignities. ("Shame") He trusted that they would help him to put an end to such a state of things. (Cheers.)

HIGH COURT.—November 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.)

Motions.

383-86—Little, S, F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Esse bin Khuliffa and others—P G and S, and M E and H.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

291-87—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjishaw Nusserwanji Contractor vs H A B Fforde.

398-87—Ardesir H and D—Premji Ookerda and other vs Topian Champsey and another—Pestonji and R.

411-87—In person—Abdool Hoosen Moola Kalimoodin vs Abdool Hoosen Abdool Rahim.

415-87—Thakurdas D and C—Govindji Veram vs Khimji Ludha—In person.

417-87—Nanu and H—Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit vs Soonderji Meghji.

420-87—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others vs Sha Jaisingbhai Nemchundbhai.

421-87—Shamrao P—Hirabai vs Dadabhai Rustomji Ghadiwala—Pestonji and R.

432-87—E Wilkin—Pochatcebin Pochana vs Rehman bin Bapoo.

Long Causes.

336-87—In person—(a pauper)—Khursetji Burjorji Mistry alias Master vs Hansa Foowa and others—Part heard.

370-87—In person—Ramkrishna Mahadeo, etc, vs Pandurung Govindji—Shamrao P.

374-87—Jefferson, B and D—C A Turner vs H H Aga Akbersha—Thakurdas, D and C.

382-87—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Buttonsey and others vs Kessowji Hemraj—Payne, G and S.

384-87—In person—Damodhar Eshwardas vs P A Misquetta and others—In person.

360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo vs Haji Vayadina Cassum and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson B and D.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and got a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from toothing or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s, 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Henley, 1,446 tons, Captain R Valder, sailed last evening for Java, in ballast.

The B I Steamer Nevasa, Captain W Parsonage, cleared out yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Coast ports. She is laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Bhownagar, arrived in Bombay under its nacoda yesterday afternoon from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and sixty-eight deck passengers.

The barque Cooleen, Captain Hall, from Mauritius, brought to this port on Sunday last from Mauritius [Oct. 9], a cargo of sugar from Messrs Visram Ibram and others.

The Ship Lodistar, 1,690 tons, consigned to the Bombay Gas Co, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, laden with a cargo of 2,502 tons of coals from Hull for the same Company.

The steamer Horn Head, 1,558 tons, from North Shields [Oct. 20], laden with a cargo of 3,064 tons of coals arrived in Bombay, yesterday. The vessel and the cargo are both consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Inch line steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain M. T. Moss, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, brought from Middlesborough (Oct. 16), a cargo of railway materials for the Agent, G I P R Co., her Bombay agents, being Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steamer Gem, 1,361 tons, Captain A Nicol, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from New Castle, which port she left on the 17th October. She has brought with her 2,680 tons of coals as per orders. Her agents out here are Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21st November, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	3314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Coromandel	..	J. Reeves	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1609	F. Cole	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida	1492	G. R. Digulno	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henley	1446	R. Valder	H I	.....
,, D. Balduino	3014	G. Dodero	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wave	1456	J. Macullough	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Gem (s)	Nicol	New Castle, Oct. 17.
	Hornhead (s)	Thompson	Shields, Oct. 20.
	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Henley (s)	Valder	Java.

The following vessels were entered for home and out ports yesterday:—

Steamer St. Regulus, for Antwerp and Genoa.
,, Arabia, for Marseilles, Gibralter, &c.
,, Assyria, for the Gulf and Karachi.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
,, D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.
ARRIVALS.
17 Warora s ..... Henderson ..... Clyde, Sept. 27.
Medusa s ..... Hutsger ..... Leith, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamers City of Cambridge, Athabasca and Khandalla. Ship Galgate.

MADRAS.

Nov.
ARRIVALS.
17 Clan Grant s .... Liverpool.
18 Goalpara s .... Bombay.

Nov.
DEPARTURES.
17 Tibre s .... Calcutta.
Comorta s .... Singapore.
Ganges s .... London.
18 Simla s .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 19.

Porter, Capt, Bengal 28th P I, from leave, from England.
Douglas-Willan, Major, Panjaub King's Dragoon Guards from leave, from England.
Apthorp, Capt, Panjaub, Border Regt, from leave, from England.
Steel, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Rutherford, Lt-Col, Bo Genl list, from leave, from England.
Newall, Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.
Paul, Capt, Bengal, 6th Bengal Cavy, from leave, from England.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt, Bengal 19th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Woodcock, Col, Bo, M W P Police, from furlough, from England.
Williams, Major, Bengal Suffolk Regt, from leave, from England.
McConaghey, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from sick leave, from England.
Purvis, Surg-Major, Bengal Med service, from leave, from England.

November 20.

Brown, Lt, Mad, Rl Fusiliers, on leave, from Melipuram.
Davidson, Surg, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Burma.

November 21.

Spilsbary, Capt, Bo R E, on duty, from Simla.
Oldham, Lt., Bengal, 8th Hussars, on M C, from Meerut.
Ferguson, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Med Staff, on expiration of tour, from R Pindi.
Wardrop, Col, Bo, Judge Advocate Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Major Genl, late of Bengal E Lanc Regt, retired from Firozpore.
Heaviside, Lt-Col, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Carsen, Surg, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, from leave, from England.
Beddy, Col, Bengal, 29th P I, from furlough, from England.
Babington, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 20.

Purvis, Surg-Major. Bengal Med Service, off leave, to Calcutta.

November 21.

Carsen, Surg, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Beddy, Col, Bengal, 29th P I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Sergeant, Lt, Bengal, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Quetta.
Macleod, Lt, Mad, S W Borderers, on duty, to Bangalore.
Porter, Capt, Bengal, 28th P I, on duty, to Umballa.
McEvoy, Surg, M

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE largest Vineyard Proprietors and best SCOTCH and IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century been represented by us. We quote Mess and Club rates Five per cent. lower than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of Direct Importation. Our experience and enormous purchases enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz.:—Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe Re. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA C., Ld.
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE W

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. MATHOOK, Medical Agency, Pegulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HODSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are especially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS
"52, Storks-road, S.E.
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS
41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

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NOTICE.
NOTICE
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
LIMITED),
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

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THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

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A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

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KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shews at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best dvantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill anitaria, &c., are also given.

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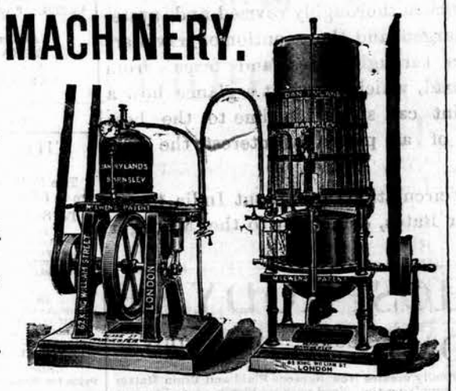

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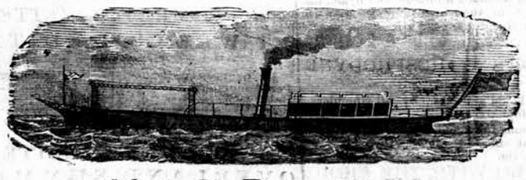

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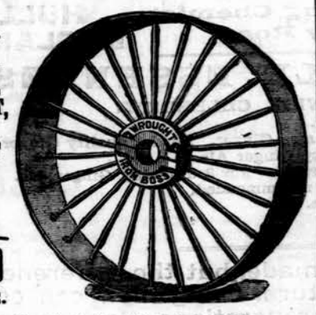

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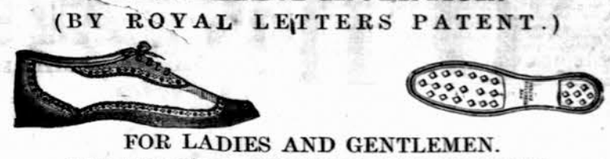

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THE NEW PERFUME.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

(REGISTERED.)

"Under the title of CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS, the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street, are now selling one of the most fragrant and delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods which bear upon them the name of this well-known firm scarcely needs further comment here, since our readers are probably already aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well perhaps to call attention to the fact that this 'Crab-Apple Blossom' scent has all the charm of freshness and distinct novelty. It is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and it reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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